

The Cromwell Advertiser

Published every Wednesday.

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

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No. 15, VOL. I.)

CROMWELL, OTAGO: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1870.

(PRICE, SIXPENCE.

Cromwell Advertisements



THE PEOPLE'S BAKERY.

J. SCOTT,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread
regularly delivered in all parts of the district.

IS DETERMINED TO GIVE VALUE FOR MONEY.

JOHN MARSH,
of the Bridge Hotel, Cromwell,

CLUTHA HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

Best Accommodation for Visitors.



CROMWELL VETERINARY
SHOEING FORGE.

Next door to Smitham's Kawarau Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,

(Late of Clyde and Melbourne);

GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER,
AND MACHINIST.

E. L. begs to inform the public of Cromwell
that he has purchased the business of Mr Thompson,

and trusts by strict attention to business,
and the execution of all work placed in his hands
in a first-class and workmanlike manner, to
the continuance of the support accorded his
predecessor.

Cromwell Advertisements

CROMWELL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

ROBERT KIDD, PROPRIETOR.

The travelling public and Commercial Gentlemen will find this the most convenient house to put up at in Cromwell. There are excellent bed, private sitting, and dining rooms, and attached to the establishment is a magnificent Billiard Saloon, and the largest hall for Concerts, Balls, or Theatrical Representations out of District.

Excellent Stabling, &c.

CROMWELL.

M R. M A N D E R S,
LEGAL AND MINING AGENT.

Registered to practise in the Warden's Courts for the Dunstan Goldfields.

Agent for the Northern Fire and Life Insurance Company (capital Two Millions).

W. H. W H E T T E R,
BOOTMAKER,
MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

A large and varied stock of Home and Colonial made Boots and Shoes on hand, to which attention is respectfully requested.

PRICES MODERATE

DAGG'S

CLUTHA HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

Best Accommodation for Visitors.

PRETTY FAIR LIQUOR.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

GINGERBEER & CORDIALS.

TO THE INHABITANTS
OF THE
CROMWELL DISTRICT.

THE Undersigned begs leave to intimate to the public that he is prepared to supply them with GINGERBEER and CORDIALS, of a superior description, and at prices to defy competition.

GINGERBEER..... 3s. PER DOZ.

CORDIALS..... 20s. PER DOZ.

Encourage Local Industry, and Patronise

JOHN M. KELLY,

GOLDEN AGE HOTEL, CROMWELL.

Cromwell Advertisements

JUNCTION
COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

G. W. GOODGER,
PROPRIETOR,

In returning thanks for past favors, begs to announce that neither trouble nor expense have been spared to render the above establishment second to none upon the Goldfields.

Being situated in the very centre of the town, it affords every convenience for Commercial Travellers and others visiting the Cromwell district.

The BEDROOMS, PRIVATE PARLORS, &c., are fitted up with every regard to comfort and convenience.

The BILLIARD SALOON (the largest in the district) is provided with one of Alcock's Tables.

Extra attention has been bestowed upon the STABLING DEPARTMENT; and as it has been placed under the management of an experienced groom, the public may rely upon every care being taken of horses.

Smithfield Butchery Company.



OWEN PIERCE (late of St. Bathans) having purchased from Mr W. J. BARRY the Butchery Business lately carried on by him in Cromwell, begs to intimate that he is in a position to supply the best description of meat at moderate prices.

O. P. hopes by strict attention to business, and keeping meat of the very best quality, to obtain a share of public support.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL.

WILLIAM BARNES,
BLACKSMITH AND FARRIER,
(Late of Addlestone, Surrey);

Begs to announce to the inhabitants of CROMWELL and the surrounding Districts that he is now carrying on the above business near the Bridge Hotel; and trusts, by strict attention to business, coupled with moderate charges, to secure a share of the work of the district.

SHAMROCK STORE,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHIANLY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION

MERCHANTS.

A large and varied assortment of

WINES, SPIRITS, AND GROCERIES.

Goods delivered in all parts of the district, free of charge.

Cromwell Advertisements

KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SMITHAM, PROPRIETOR.

The best conducted and most comfortable Hotel in the District.

A FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD ROOM;

With one of Alcock's best Tables.

Coaches leave for Queenstown and Arrow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m.; for Clyde every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.; and for Cardrona and Albertown every Wednesday at 9 a.m.

N. B.—W. S., having erected a large range of Stabling, would intimate to Travellers that every care will be bestowed upon horses. An experienced groom in attendance.

DAVID WEAVER,
Wholesale and Retail

STOREKEEPER,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

D. WEAVER begs to inform the Inhabitants of Cromwell and surrounding Districts that having bought the Premises lately occupied by Mr DAVID BOOTH, he has now on hand an assorted

STOCK OF NEW GOODS;

Consisting of

Wines and Spirits, Groceries, Drapery,

Boots, &c. &c.

of the best qualities; and trusts, by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to merit a share of public patronage.

CROMWELL.



FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,

(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES BAWKINS : PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams, Bacon, &c., always on hand.

Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout the district.

[A CARD.]

D. JAMES CORSE,
SURGEON,

May be consulted daily at his residence,

MELMORE-STREET,

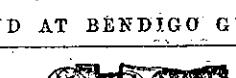
CROMWELL.

[A CARD.]

F. BADDGER,
LEGAL AND MINING AGENT,
MELMORE-STREET,

CROMWELL;

AND AT BENDIGO GULLY.



New Line of
ROYAL MAIL COACHES
BETWEEN

Queenstown and Clyde.

R. W. DANIEL begs to intimate that he has started his new line of Coaches between Clyde, Cromwell, and Queenstown, leaving Clyde on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and Queenstown on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, beg to inform the inhabitants of the Cromwell, Alexandra, and Clyde districts that we have appointed

E. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

CROMWELL,

as our only Agents for the sale of our Silk-dressed FLOUR, BRAN, and POLLARD.

We guarantee all Flour branded with our name and obtained through the above agents.

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN,

Brunswick Flour Mills,

Lake Wakatipu.

Cromwell Advertisements

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertisers in the CROMWELL ARGUS will have their names and addresses inserted in this column free of charge.

CROMWELL.

Badger, R. F., Agent, Melmore street
Barnes, W., Blacksmith and Farrier, do.
Beeby, Charles, Watchmaker and Jeweller, Melmore-street

Clyde, Cromwell, and Queenstown Coach: R. W. Daniels.

Corse, Dr. James, Surgeon, do.
Dawkins, James, Free Trade Butchery, do.
Dagg, R. E., Clutha Hotel, do.
Fitch, Allen, Draper and Clothier, do.
Goodyer, G. W., Junction Commercial Hotel, Melmore-street

Lindsey, E., Blacksmith, Melmore-street
Scott, J., Baker do.

Marsh, John, Bridge Hotel, do.
Kidd, Robert, Cromwell Hotel, do.
Manders, H., Agent, do.
Whetton, W. H., Bootmaker, do.

Kelly, John M., Cordial Manufacturer, Melmore-street

Pierce, O., Smithfield Butchery, Melmore-st.
Shanly, W., & Co., General Merchants, do.
Smitham, William, Kawarau Hotel, do.
Hallenstein, I., & Co., Merchants, do.

Weaver, David, General Merchant, do.
Matthews & Fenwick, General Printers, do.
Hallenstein, I., & Co., Drapers and Clothiers

CLYDE.

Auckland, W., Painter, Paperhanger, &c.
Barlow, R., Watchmaker and Jeweller

Brough, Anthony, Barrister and Solicitor
Fitch, Allen, Draper and Outfitter
Kiley, Edward, Junction Hotel

Marshall, M., Chemist and Druggist
Coz, John, Port Philip Hotel

Hazlett, James, General Merchant

ALEXANDRA.

Beresford, W., Builder and Undertaker
Jack, Alexander, Criterion Hotel

Mason, J. H., Royal Mail Hotel

BENDIGO GULLY & ROAD.

Bear, J., Refers' Arms Hotel and Stores
Mercer, Francis, Temperance Restaurant

Mitchinson and Harrison, Storekeepers
McPherson, H., Wakefield Ferry and Hotel, Rocky Point

Perrin, John, Welcome Home Hotel and Store, Lowburn.

Rocky Point Ferry: John McCormick
Smith and O'Donnell, Old Bendigo Hotel and Stores

Stevenson, J., Al Bakery

KAWARAU GORGE.

Campion, Nicholas, Diggers' Rest Hotel
Heron, Thomas, White Hart Hotel

Wrightson, John, Shuic's Arms Hotel

BANNOCKBURN.

Halliday, J., Shepherd's Creek Hotel & Store
Nicholas, J., Gladstone Coal Works

Richards, J., Bannockburn Hotel and Store

Stuart, James, Ferry Hotel,

NEVIS.

Curnaby, George, British Stores
Korl, C., Nevis Crossing Hotel and Store

Thompson, Edward, Northumberland Arms Hotel and Store

QUEENSTOWN.

Boyne, Robert, Storekeeper and News Agent
Bridge, J., General Blacksmith and Farrier

Doyle, P., Union Hotel

Eichardt, A., Queen's Arms Hotel

McLarn, W., Prince of Wales Hotel

Robertson, J. W., & Co., Timber Merchants

Robertson & Hallenstein, Brunswick Flour Mills

Smith, P., Watchmaker and Jeweller.

ARROWTOWN.

Butler's Accommodation Paddock

Pritchard, R., General Merchant.

WANAKA.

Heditch & Russell, Wanaka Hotel, Pembroke

DUNEDIN.

Baird, William, Bookseller and Stationer
Beaver, A., Watchmaker and Jeweller

Braithwaite, Joseph, News-agent, Fleet-street

Chaplin, John, & Co., Coach Proprietors

Dickson, T., Cabinetmaker and Upholsterer

Hay Brothers, Tailors and Outfitters

Hilson, John, Watchmaker and Jeweller

Key, W., Cabinetmaker and Upholsterer

Kincard, McQueen and Co., Vulcan Foundry

London Pianoforte and Music Saloon

Matthews, George, Nurseryman, Seedman, and Seed-grower

Otago Hotel: T. A. Jones

Keith & Wilkie, Booksellers and Stationers

Salmon, N., Watchmaker and Jeweller

Sinclair, W., Tailor and Clothier

Skipling and Scholefield, Advertising and Commission Agents

Sparrow and Thomas, Dunedin Ironworks

Totield, Frederick, Watchmaker & Jeweller

Thompson, W., Red Lion Hotel

Wilson, W., Engineer, Boilermaker, &c.

Winstanley, Thomas, Scandinavian Hotel

Wheeler, R. T., Advertising and General Commission Agent

York Hotel: Alex. Mee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fenwick, R., East Taieri Hotel

Hawea Saw Mills: J. D. Ross, proprietor

Hanger, S., Vulcan Hotel, St. Bathans

Maidman, H., Albion Hotel and Store, Luggate

MacKenzie, Hugh, Junction Hotel, between

Tuapeka and Teviot

Bendigo Gully, Lowburn, &c.

WELCOME HOME HOTEL AND STORE, LOWBURN.

About three miles from Cromwell, on the road to the Bendigo Reefs.

JOHN PERINAM, PROPRIETOR

Every accommodation for Travellers.

OPENING OF THE ROCKY POINT FERRY.

The large and well-furnished PUNT in connection with the above Ferry being now COMPLETED, the undersigned has great pleasure in informing the public that he is in a position to cross the heaviest Six-horse Waggons, and Vehicles of all descriptions, at VERY MODERATE RATES.

Persons visiting Bendigo Gully on horseback can be crossed at this Ferry at the reasonable charge of 1s. 6d.; Foot Passengers, 6d.

JOHN M'CORMICK.

WAKEFIELD FERRY HOTEL, ROCKY POINT.

On the main road to Bendigo.

The best quality of Wines, Spirits, and Beers kept in stock.

Good accommodation for travellers.

* District Post Office. *

THE WAKEFIELD FERRY.

Is the best and safest crossing-place on the Clutha River, and is on the direct road to the Bendigo Reefs.

The Punt and Boats are worked by careful and experienced boatmen, and the heaviest waggons can be crossed at any time with perfect safety.

MITCHINSON & HARRISON, Wholesale and Retail

STOREKEEPERS,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,

(Near Cromwell Quartz Co.'s Machine), BENDIGO.

GOODS DELIVERED

At all parts of the Reefs.

REEFERS' ARMS HOTEL, Logantown.

JAMES BEARE, PROPRIETOR.

The above house is the largest and most comfortable in the district.

GOOD STABLING.

GENERAL STORE attached to the Hotel, with a large and varied stock of Groceries and other goods

CROMWELL PRICES

MERCERS

TEMPERANCE RESTAURANT,

LOGANTOWN,

BENDIGO REEFS.

The only establishment on Bendigo where Travellers can depend on getting MEALS AT ALL HOURS, in quietness and comfort.

The house is conducted strictly on TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES.

The Restaurant is under the immediate management of Mrs MERCER, and visitors may rest assured that every attention will be paid to their wants.

In order to keep pace with the increasing requirements of the township, the proprietor is about to make extensive improvements on the premises, and will shortly be in a position to offer excellent SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION to Boarders and Travellers.

Charges very moderate.

FRANCIS MERCER, Proprietor.

BENDIGO GULLY REEFS.

OLD BENDIGO HOTEL AND STORES.

SMITH & O'DONNELL.

* Miners and Travellers can have first-class accommodation, and may obtain every information respecting the locality.

Good Stabling; Horse-feed always on hand.

New Stone Premises are now being erected.

Bendigo Gully

AL BAKERY, LOGANTOWN, BENDIGO GULLY.

J. STEVENSON

Has much pleasure in informing the Residents of the BENDIGO GULLY District that he is now prepared to SUPPLY them with BREAD OF THE BEST QUALITY, At their own residences, Daily.

FOUR-POUND LOAF, ONE SHILLING.

A choice assortment of BISCUITS and CONFECTIONERY always kept in stock.

Queenstown

DOHEY'S UNION HOTEL,

CORNER OF

BALLARAT & REES STREETS,

QUEENSTOWN.

The above is one of the oldest-established houses in Queenstown, and is celebrated for the superior quality of the Wines, Spirits, &c., kept in stock.

GOOD STABLING.

P. SMITH,

PRACTICAL WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,

BEACH-STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

FROM ONE OF THE LARGEST FIRMS IN ENGLAND.

Repairs Newly Executed.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,

(Corner of Beach and Rees streets),

QUEENSTOWN.

W. McLARN, PROPRIETOR.

The above Hotel continues to keep up its reputation as one of the most comfortable in the Wakatip district. The best accommodation for visitors and boarders.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING.

The only paddock accommodation in the district.

* The Pioneer of Sixpenny Drinks.

QUEENSTOWN SHOEING FORGE.

J. BRIDGE,

General Blacksmith and Farrier,

REES STREET, QUEENSTOWN.

First-rate Stabling: good Oaten Hay.

HORSES FOR HIRE,

QUEEN'S ARMS HOTEL, QUEENSTOWN.

A. EICHARDT, PROPRIETOR.

Private Rooms for Families.

SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

* A large and commodious STABLE, capable of accommodating twenty horses, has recently been completed, and has been pronounced by all who have visited the district as second to none in Dunedin. An experienced groom in attendance.

Booking Office for Cobb & Co.'s line of Coaches.

WAKATIP SAW MILLS.

J. W. ROBERTSON & CO.,

TIMBER MERCHANTS,

QUEENSTOWN.

Every description of SAWN TIMBER constantly on hand, at FRANKTON and QUEENSTOWN.

ROBERT BOYNE,

GENERAL STOREKEEPER AND NEWS AGENT,

Sketch of an "Old Hand."

(From the *Chronicles of Ootham*.)

Hawasrough, uncultivated individual, not possessing the remotest knowledge of letters. He could neither read nor write, and was one of the lowest of the extreme low grades of society, with a countenance which was undeniably stamped with the brand of villain; and, judging from external appearances, he might be pronounced capable of committing any crime, even of the darkest dye. He was sent from his country for his country's good, with a sentence of fifteen years attached to him. After arriving in Tasmania, his conduct was of such an outrageous character that it was found necessary to forward him to Norfolk Island, where he worked in the chain-gang for some six years, at which period he managed to escape from his bondage, and get to Port Philip. There he went shepherding upon a station in the district of Mount Alexander. Here he and the hut-keeper were always at variance, and were continually quarreling or fighting. This state of affairs terminated by him finding the hut-keeper dead in the hut, with his skull shattered to pieces, and his brains scattered all over the place. He had been shot during the night; but there was no person to tell who had committed the diabolical deed. Immediately on this discovery, he made for the home station, where he communicated the melancholy news, which caused a great amount of alarm and uneasiness in the minds of the family. An inquest was held on the body of the unfortunate hut-keeper, and from disclosures made therewith, as to the enmity existing between him and the murdered man, and from the fact of a recently-discharged gun being found in his hut, the Old Hand was committed for trial, upon the coroner's warrant. The trial, however, resulted in his acquittal, the evidence not being sufficiently strong in the minds of the jury to convict him; although, from the summing up of the judge, it could be plainly seen that that functionary was altogether of a different opinion, and when the Old Hand was leaving the dock, the judge did not forget to tell him that he might consider himself a lucky man, as in his career he had known men hanged upon evidence not half so strong as what was brought against him, and in a quiet but sarcastic way he administered a severe rebuke to the jury.

Some six months after this, he appeared in the Supreme Court of Sydney, charged with burglary. He was found guilty, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude; but by some means he managed to escape after a three years' confinement, and made his way to the Turon diggings, which had just been opened. At this place it appears that he accumulated a large sum of money, by digging, or perhaps in a less respectable manner; but, whichever way he made it, the fact still remained that he was in possession of a considerable sum of money, and when the diggings in Victoria commenced he started overland for them, taking on his way a number of horses from nearly every station he passed, and bringing to Melbourne a mob of 250, the whole of which realised very handsome prices. His "better half" had become frightfully addicted to drink, brought about by his cruel treatment, for he was known to illus her in a most inhuman manner. He encouraged her in this vice, until reason forsook her, and she became the inmate of a lunatic asylum. He took a trip to Tasmania, the scene of earlier recollections, before taking his departure for the old country, which he intended doing. Here he became enamoured of a young creature, both lovely and good, whose father was aware of the Old Hand's wealth, and accordingly gave him the hand of his daughter in marriage, much against her wish and inclination. They shortly afterwards took their departure for Scotland, from which place he had been transported many years before. His poor young bride, however, never reached her destination.

During the voyage, little did he dream what was in store for him on his return to Melbourne. His first wife, whom, it will be remembered, he had left in the lunatic asylum, had some time since recovered her reason, and was now earning an honest livelihood by taking in washing. Having heard of his return, she sought him out, and claimed her conjugal rights, but was repudiated by him, and cruelly turned from his door. Ascertaining that he was again married, she had him prosecuted for bigamy. This charge was duly substantiated before the Supreme Court of the Colony, and he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

At the termination of his incarceration, he found that the person whom he had entrusted to look after his property and act as his attorney had sold property and received rents to the amount of £11,000, with which he had absconded, leaving not the slightest trace as to where he had gone. Still the Old Hand was a wealthy man, and after ascertaining the extent of his losses, he made up his mind to sell off all his remaining property and quit Victoria. This resolution he carried into effect, realizing the sum of £50,000. With this amount he took up and stocked several sheep and cattle stations in another colony. He had not been long there when he took unto himself another wife. The honeymoon was scarcely over when he had occasion to visit an out-station, where he was murdered by the blacks. Whether this can be looked upon as an act of retributive justice for the many cruelties and crimes of which he had been guilty in his previous career, it is not for me to say—I have only to record that such was the untimely end of this anything but moral "Old Hand."

The breath had not been a week out of his body when his first wife put in an appearance, and laid claim to all his property. She carried her claim to a successful issue, and behaved in a most liberal manner to the last dupe of the Old Hand's affection.

Paper petticoats have come into fashion. The following advertisement appears in a home paper:—Madame Percale begs to call the attention of ladies about to visit the seaside to her new and richly embroidered paper petticoats at 1s each. Each petticoat contains an instatement of a new novel of great domestic interest, by Anthony Trollope, entitled "Tucks or Frills." The story will be complete in fifty weekly petticoats.

Earl Derby left behind him a fortune of £190,000 a-year. When he inherited the estates, they were only worth some £60,000. The progress of Lancashire accounts for the increase.

coupled with five or six of the notes spoken of. At these sales he was a terror to the squatter, but more particularly to the small purchaser; and he often made as much as £1000 by sums given to him by parties to refrain from bidding for ground which they were desirous of purchasing. Wealth rolled in upon him from all sides in a truly astonishing manner, and he became, in his own estimation, one of the great of the land. With a view of crowning his happiness, he entered into the marriage state, and shortly afterwards became a candidate for legislative honors. Yes, this illiterate Old Hand, who had been transported for fifteen years—who had the taint of Norfolk Island upon him—who had been tried for murder—who had set fire to stations—who had been convicted of burglary, and who was the ringleader of a band of horse-stealing ruffians—had the audacity and barefaced impudence to seek the suffrages of the people—a people who deemed themselves free and independent electors.

During the time canvassing was going on, he had free public-houses open all over the district, and paid agents, supplied with horses and traps, in every direction.

His expenditure was lavish in the extreme; and upon the day of polling in the principal town he had five whole bullocks roasted. This town was renowned for its drunkenness, but upon this occasion it excelled itself, and there was more drunk than at any former period. So near did the contest run, that his opponent—a man of sterling worth, ability, education, and wealth,—who spared no necessary expense, just got returned "by the skin of his teeth," having the bare majority of three in his favor. This shows the influence of grog upon some of the "enlightened" electors.

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Earl Derby left behind him a fortune of £190,000 a-year. When he inherited the estates, they were only worth some £60,000. The progress of Lancashire accounts for the increase.

Interprovincial News.

The yield of the Long Drive claim for the month of January was 1761 ounces.

At Napier a Mr H. Tupper has been committed for trial for kissing a Mrs Baker.

Sixty pounds of stones taken at random from a reef near the prospectors' reef at Wangapaka have been crushed, and yielded at the rate of 5oz. 9dwt. 17grs. per ton of 2000lbs. The stone does not show gold to the naked eye. The reef is eight feet wide.

A southern farmer who lately visited the Oamaru district informs us (*Bruce Herald*) that the rust in wheat is so destructive that at Totara Farm alone, which we saw early in the season, when it looked splendid, several hundred acres will not pay for reaping, and it is intended to leave such standing, and afterwards burn it. The grub worm has also proved very destructive to the cereal crops in the district this season.

A telegram received from Hokitika states that a rush has set in to the Mackenzie country, gold having been struck on the Pigeon Ranges.—*Canterbury Times*.

Quite a sensation has occurred in Hokitika (says the correspondent of the *Grey-mouth Star*.) A cab was imported to be run in the streets. It was brought over by an enterprising Melbourne cabman. He took a look at the town, had a pint of ale, the greater part of which he threw on the floor, and then ordered his cab to be re-shipped without being unpacked, and went on board the steamer again.

Mr John Robinson, the discoverer of the quartz-reef at Maerewhenua, writes to the *Oamaru Times* as follows:—"I wish to inform you that the reef has been found in No. 1 north, which makes our claim look much better, as our prospect shaft is within 100 feet of our south boundary. The reef is now proved to be on the surface, throughout the whole length of the claim."

It is usual when a regiment is leaving a Colony in which it has been stationed for some time, to give to all the men whose time of service is within a year or so of completion, the option of discharge. This, it is stated, has been done in the case of the Royal Irish, and that, in all, nearly two hundred men have determined to stay in the colony. These two hundred men are scattered over Wellington, Taranaki, Napier, and Auckland. It is also said that a good many men who had no chance of getting discharged, have discharged themselves—by deserting.

Exeter Hall will rejoice at the progress the Maoris are making in civilization. It was only the other day that the loyal chief named Taipari entertained the Governor and the Superintendent of Auckland at dinner (we wonder if Sydney Smith's "cold missionary" was on the sideboard?) and the last instance of the Maori copying his betters, is Wi Mahupuku, of the Wairarapa, referring his dunning creditors to "my lawyer in Wellington."

The crops in many parts of Hawke's Bay are reported to have been attacked by rust. This unfortunate state of matters is attributed to the unusually wet weather which has prevailed in that Province this season.

The encroachments by the sea at Westport are now as regular as the rise and fall of tides. With every tide portions of the beach are washed away, the extent of the destruction, of course, depending upon the direction or strength of the surf and wind. Where seven houses lately stood at right angles to the beach, the sea now prevails, and as it is almost a dead level from that point to the centre of the town, the approach of the sea to the centre seems only a question of time. Numerous sections, for which hard cash was paid by the speculative buyers and received by the Government, could easily now be traced by a system of buoys and beacons, and the same alternative evidently awaits others.

A proposal has been made lately by a Mr Stovin, on behalf of English capitalists, to the miners at Coromandel, to erect crushing machinery there, and crush quartz at charges proportioned to the yield of gold obtained, and has been gladly accepted by the miners. What Mr Stovin's proposal is will be learned by the following extract from his speech:—"From quartz yielding under 2 ounces to the ton, one-half; from 2 ounces to 4 ounces to the ton, one-third; and from 4 ounces to 10 ounces, one-fourth. For quartz yielding anything over 10oz. to the ton, no matter whether 100 or 1000 ounces, they would take no more than for the 10oz. quartz. With regard to crushing, all he would say was that so long as it paid the claims to send it, so long would it pay the machine to crush. But, in addition to the erection of machinery, he proposed to erect for them two miles of wire tramway, which would cost upwards of £1000. But to do this, he must have the assistance of the miners. After it was once put up, the company would work it, and the cost of bringing the quartz to the machine would not exceed one shilling per ton. To all those who accepted his proposal, and gave in their adhesion at once, would be awarded the priority of crushing. Those who did not join in at first would have to take their chance of getting the machine idle to have their quartz crushed, but still on the same terms.

Earl Derby left behind him a fortune of £190,000 a-year. When he inherited the estates, they were only worth some £60,000. The progress of Lancashire accounts for the increase.

Mr Branigan in the North.

[From the *Wellington Post*.]

The wonders and mysteries of that sublime institution—the demilitarized Constabulary—are only slowly beginning to dawn on our vision. The general public are perfectly unaware what a transcendent genius burst upon the colony when Mr Branigan emerged from the obscurity of a provincial policeman, and stood forth in all the glory of chief of the armed forces of the colony: military and engineering skill, knowledge of the country, the native character, and their mode of warfare—all coming on him by a flush of inspiration.

We thought it not amiss when we heard of his demand that the amount of £158,000, voted for defence purposes, should be placed in a lump sum to his credit at the bank to spend as he chose; and when some one mentioned the auditor's possible objection, replying "Pooh! I will soon sweep away the auditor." But this is nothing; he has actually, on his sole authority, without the consent of the Government, the Legislature, or any one else, or even the formula of the *Gazette*, issued "A Manual of Rules and Regulations for the guidance of the Armed Constabulary Force of New Zealand," which bears this preface:—"All orders, rules and regulations, which have been promulgated from time to time for the guidance of the Armed Constabulary Force of New Zealand prior to this date, and which are contrary to, or inconsistent with the regulations contained herein, are to be considered no longer in force." The rules themselves, though strict enough to be more appropriate to Russian serfs than to Englishmen, are ridiculously inapplicable to a fighting force—especially one employed in the guerilla warfare we are obliged to wage—and evidently framed on a prophetic view of starched "bobbies," with polished boots and white gloves, stalking through the streets of a town. They smell of the station house and reformatory, their general tenor being to inculcate the doctrine that the Commissioner is a wooden idol or a golden calf, whom all must bow down and worship. The Commissioner may dismiss any man without a reason. The officers are enjoined to pry into the men's private affairs, and see what debts they contract, &c.; they are not allowed when off duty to play a game of cards; no officer is allowed to enter a public house, except on necessary duty—to preserve his character and respectability! A sort of jesuitical espionage is enjoined on sergeants over persons in their districts; perfect neatness and cleanliness is a *sine qua non*. (How neat Whitmore's men looked after Ngatapa!) One rule is so remarkable that we give it in full—"235. On no pretence shall a constable enter any public house, except in the execution of his duty. Such a breach of positive orders will not be excused. The publican himself is subject to a severe fine for allowing him to remain in his house." Now, who is this Branigan? Is he the King of the Colony, or what is he, that he sweeps away Acts of Parliament, Orders in Council, and established laws, like cobwebs, and substitutes his sovereign commands? Will the free colonists of New Zealand, who chafe impatiently at the slightest interference with their affairs by a long-descended English Earl, submit to be ridden over rough-shod by an Inspector of Police, pitchforked into a billet to purchase political support for the Government? Or will they, with their dearly-bought experience to guide them, leave their lives and properties in the keeping of a man who could not take a company into action even were the battle-field the reclaimed land? Branigan is seeking "a greatness which will overwhelm him," and the Ministry who support him are, like Frankenstein, creating a monster which will destroy them.

THE VISITATION OF "LADY-BIRDS."

Several of the English counties have lately been visited by countless numbers of these little insects. The *Sunderland Times* says:—"The lady-birds seem determined to see as much of the country as they can. When tired of Margate and Ramsgate, they crossed the river and visited Southend and Shoeburyness. At the latter place, a day or two since it literally rained lady-birds. They covered the ground, crept over the guns and targets, and were for some time masters of the situation. One lady-bird of aldermanic proportions was seen endeavoring to guide them, leave their lives and properties in the keeping of a man who could not take a company into action even were the battle-field the reclaimed land! Branigan is seeking "a greatness which will overwhelm him," and the Ministry who support him are, like Frankenstein, creating a monster which will destroy them.

At Plymouth there is, or was, a small green opposite the Government House, over which no one was permitted to pass. Not a creature was allowed to approach, save the General's cow; and the sentries had particular orders to turn away any one who ventured to cross the forbidden turf. One day, old Lady D—, having called at the General's, in order to make a short cut, beat her steps across the lawn, when she was arrested by the sentry calling out, and desiring her to return and go the other road. She remonstrated; the man said he could not disobey his orders, which were to prevent any one crossing that piece of ground. "But," said Lady D—, with a stately air, "do you know who I am?"—"I don't know who you are, ma'am," replied the immovable sentry; "but I know who you are!—you b'aint—the general's cow!"

Medical Advice.—"Sir," said a hypochondriac patient, while describing his symptoms to Abernethy, "I feel a terrible pain in my side when I put my hand to my head!"—"Then sir," exclaimed the mild physician, "Why do you put your hand to your head?"

A lesson in Arithmetic.—*Teacher*: John, suppose I were to shoot at a tree with five birds on it and kill three, how many would be left?

John: Three, sir. *Teacher*: No, two would be left, you ignoramus. *John*: No, there wouldn't though. The three shot would be left, and the other two would be fled away.

Missed her Mark.—Mademoiselle Georges, the celebrated French actress, was on one occasion strolling in the provinces. One evening after the fall of the curtain, the beau of the village assembled round her to congratulate her. "Ah, gentlemen," she said; "to play that part well, one ought to be young and beautiful!"—"Oh madam," answered one of the beau, "you have proved the contrary."

Varieties

The Spendthrift's Prayer.—"Leave me a loan, will you?"

The Ties.—"I have very little respect for the ties of this world;" as the chap said when the rope was put round his neck.

To kiss a rosy-cheeked girl and find your mouth filled with Venetian red, and she growing pale on it, is truly awful.

"Never listen to flatterers," said a mother to her daughter.—"Why, mamma, how shall I know that they flatter without I listen?" was the quick response of young miss.

A young candidate for the legal profession was asked what he should do first when employed to bring an action. "Ask for money on account," was the prompt reply. He passed.

A Miss Joy, hearing it stated that "a thing of beauty is a joy for ever," emphatically declared that she was glad that she was not a thing of beauty, because she didn't want to remain a *Joy for ever*.

"It is dangerous to be working with a sewing machine near a window in a thunder-storm." Jones says he has found it dangerous to sit near some sewing-machines when there is no thunder-storm.

Not Vindictive.—A Provincial editor fell on a slippery pavement the other day. He did not use "unparliamentary language," as some would have done; but bit his lips, rubbed down the bruises, and, with a benevolent smile radiating his countenance, remarked, "We don't cherish any ill-will; but for light and entertaining reading matter recommend us to the obituary notice of the man who ought to sweep this pavement."

A terrible bore.—The inside of a 15-inch gun. Snooks says the reason he does not get married is, that his house is not large enough to contain the consequences.

A farmer having buried his wife, waited upon the grave-digger who had performed the necessary duties, to pay him his fees. Being of a niggardly disposition, he endeavoured to get the knight of the spade to abate his charges. The patience of the latter becoming exhausted, he grasped his shovel impulsively, and with an angry look exclaimed, "Doon wi' anither shillin', or up she comes!" The threat had the desired effect.

Mr Ramsay, late minister of Kelso, was lecturing one Sunday to his congregation on the 14th Psalm. When he came to the 12th verse which runs thus—"Both young men and maidens, old men and children, praise the Lord." "My Brethren," says he, "I'm aware that you will wonder much that wives are not here called upon to do so too. As it is my duty to resolve all your questions relating to this Psalm, I must inform you that King David hath included wives in the 7th and 8th verses, which are thus written: 'Ye Dragons, and all Deep, Fire and Hail, Snow and Vapour, and Stormy Wind praise the Lord.'" (Mr R. was unhappy in his wives.)

A romance in love is told of Mlle. Luzel, a pretty French actress at St. Petersburg, and how ingeniously she was "popped" by Prince Tolstoi, a wealthy young Russian nobleman. The lady was presiding over one of the tables at a fair held for the benefit of a hospital. The Prince, wishing to do a little something for benevolence, banting asked her how much she would take for a kiss. She glanced at him

WANTED for the NEVIS, a Steady BAKER. To a good hand, constant employment may be relied on.

Apply to
JOHN HALLIDAY,
Bannockburn.

WANTED a BAKER. Apply immediately to
SCALLY AND STARKEY,
Shanrock Store,
NEVIS.

FREE SOIREE.

THE LADIES of Cromwell have it in contemplation to invite their friends to a FREE AND FRIENDLY SOIREE, In the SCHOOL-HOUSE, at an early date. Further particulars in a future issue.

[A CARD.]

CHARLES BEEBY
WATCHMAKER
AND
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
MELMORE-STREET
(Next Smitham's Kawarau Hotel),
CROMWELL.

JUNCTION HOTEL,
TUAPEKA ROAD,
(Seventeen miles from Lawrence).

HUGH MACKENZIE,
(Late of Manawheria),

Desires to inform his numerous friends throughout the Northern Gold-fields that he has purchased the JUNCTION HOTEL, lately kept by Mr Thomas Higgs; and that he is enabled to offer at the above hotel, accommodation equal to that of any house on the road.

Branch Booking Office for Cobb's Coaches to Teviot and Switzers.

Passengers change coaches for Switzers at the Junction Hotel.

Good stabling and paddock accommodation.

VULCAN HOTEL, ST. BATHANS,

SAMUEL HANGER, Proprietor.

First-class Accommodation for Travellers.

Always on hand—Wines, Spirits, and Ales of the best quality.

BILLIARD TABLE—GOOD STARLING.
BLACKSMITH'S SHOP adjoining. Horses shod on the shortest notice.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

From the DEEP CREEK KILNS.

I. HALLENSTEIN & Co.,
Agents for the Cromwell District.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER OF SHARES in QUARTZ REEFS at Bendigo Gully and Carrick Ranges, Shares in Water Races, Freehold Properties, &c., &c.

For particulars apply to
R. F. BADGER,
Mining and Estate Agent,
MELMORE-STREET.

New Advertisements.

WILL BE CLASSIFIED IN OUR NEXT.

Foresters' Ball.

JUST received, BALL DRESSES, White Kid Gloves and Boots, Flowers, Ruches (in all colours), Black Cloth Suits.

I. HALLENSTEIN AND CO.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

700 PIECES of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, including some of Handel's, Haydn's, Mozart's, and other standard composer's works. Also, a TEN-STOP HARMONIUM, in Walnut Case.

BRITISH STORES,
Nevis.

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH,
DUNEDIN,

T. ROBINSON & CO.,
Otago Agricultural Implement Depot,

PRINCES-STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

MANUFACTURERS of AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

HAVE ON SALE:

Ransomes & Sim's patent combined Ai double-blast steam threshing, riddling, straw-shaking, and final dressing machines. Portable steam engines, of various make and power. Threshing machines, for one, two, three, and four horse-power. Winnowing machines. Chaffcutters, for hand, horse, or steam power, with riddles attached. Oat-bruising, malt mills, for hand, horse, or steam power. Seed drills, harrows, land rollers, and grubbers. Scythes, scythe-sheaths. Churns, cheese presses, and curd mills.

ORDERS FOR REAPERS ARE SOLICITED.

New Advertisements.

WILL BE CLASSIFIED IN OUR NEXT.

To Miners and Others.

FOR SALE, A SIXTH SHARE in BRUCE and Co.'s DEEP-SINKING CLAIM, Smith's Gully, Bannockburn. The claim is in good working order, with all requisite appliances complete.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE ROBERTSON,

At the Claim.

Richmond's Reef, Bendigo.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Warden, in accordance with Section 3 of Regulation VIII. of the Gold-fields Rules and Regulations 1870, for a grant of 1200 feet by 300 feet as a prospecting claim for the above reef; and that the said application will be heard in the Warden's Court, at Cromwell, on Wednesday, the 30th February, 1870.

Names of Applicants—

STEWART RICHMOND,
THEODORE RUSSELL,
ROBERT ADAMSON,
ROBERT ADAMSON,
GILBERT THOMSON,
GILBERT THOMSON.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1870.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

700 PIECES of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, including some of Handel's, Haydn's, Mozart's, and other standard composer's works. Also, a TEN-STOP HARMONIUM, in Walnut Case.

BRITISH STORES,
Nevis.

A. O. F.

COURT STAR of CROMWELL,
No. 4933.

The Anniversary Ball & Supper
OF THE

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

FRIDAY, 4th MARCH,

In the LARGE CONCERT HALL adjoining Kidd's CROMWELL HOTEL.

Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

STEWARDS:

John Marsh, C.R. Dr James Corse, C.S.
Samuel Tippett, S.C.R. H. W. Edwards, J.B.
R. Brown, C.T. M. Fraer, P.C.R.
Thomas Screen, S.W. E. G. Barnes.
James Stephens, J.W. D. Mackellar, C.S.

Mr E. G. Barnes has kindly consented to act as Master of the Ceremonies.

The Musical Department will be under the management of Messrs Rock and MILBURN.

Tickets (to admit Lady and Gentleman), One Guinea each; may be obtained of the Stewards, and at the principal business places in the district.

Ball Dresses!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of BALL DRESSES,

Tarleton and Figured Laces,

WHITE KID GLOVES AND BOOTS,

Ruches and Trimmings in great variety.

JUST ARRIVED,

And will be sold at Selling-Off Prices.

A. FITCH, LONDON HOUSE.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

700 PIECES of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, including some of Handel's, Haydn's, Mozart's, and other standard composer's works. Also, a TEN-STOP HARMONIUM, in Walnut Case.

BRITISH STORES,
Nevis.

247, ELIZABETH-STREET,
MELBOURNE.

New Advertisements.

WILL BE CLASSIFIED IN OUR NEXT.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

700 PIECES of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, including some of Handel's, Haydn's, Mozart's, and other standard composer's works. Also, a TEN-STOP HARMONIUM, in Walnut Case.

BRITISH STORES,

Nevis.

NOTICE

MESSRS. TOWAN, GRAVES, and Party, having formed themselves into a Company of Ten Shareholders for the purpose of PROSPECTING for a QUARTZ REEF on the CARRICK RANGE, have taken up the Ground formerly held by TALBOYS, ROBERTS, and Party, and have determined to drive from the shaft (now about 40 feet deep) a distance of from 50 to 100 feet, for the purpose of testing the hill in which the Line of Reef is supposed to exist.

The Company will in future be known as the "ELIZABETH."

JOHN TOWAN,

Secretary.

NOTICE

POISON for DOGS has been laid on the ARDOUR STATION.

JOHN M. M'LEAN.

BIRD, BLOW, & WILLIS

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS!

THIS TALENTED COMPANY will PERFORM AT CROMWELL

—ON—

SATURDAY NIGHT, Feb 23.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Prices of admission, 5s. and 3s. Doors open at half-past seven o'clock; commence at eight,

SUNDAY MAGAZINE, 1869,
(BY GUTHRIE);

Good Words for the Young, 1869
Ex "Warrior Queen,"

At REITH & WILKIE'S,
Booksellers and Stationers,

DUNEDIN.

For List of Books, see Witness.

DUNEDIN AGENCY.

MESSRS SKIRVING & SCHOLEFIELD, No. 1 Chambers, opposite Government Buildings, Princess-street, have been appointed DUNEDIN AGENTS for the ARGUS.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE Conveyance containing the remains of the late Mr DAVID WEAVER will leave for Queenstown TO-DAY, at about Eleven o'clock. Friends are invited to follow the same for a short portion of the road.

Cromwell Post Office.

MAILS CLOSE:
For Dunedin, via Teviot, Tuaapeka, and Tokomairiro, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

For Kawarau Gorge, Edwards's, Gibbstown, Arrow River, Frankton, and Queenstown, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 9 p.m.

For Rocky Point, Luggett, Albert Town, and Cardrona, every Tuesday, at 9 p.m.

For Bannockburn and Nevis, every alternate Monday, at 9 a.m.

MAILS ARRIVE:

From Dunedin, via Tokomairiro, Tuaapeka, and Teviot, every Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Queenstown, Frankton, Arrow River, Edwards's, Gibbstown, and Kawarau Gorge, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

From Cardrona, Albert Town, Luggett, and Rocky Point, every Thursday, at 3 p.m.

From Nevis and Bannockburn, every alternate Wednesday, at 3 p.m.

SAVINGS BANK AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

Open for the transaction of Money Order and Savings Bank business daily, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

The Telegraph Office is open to the public on week days from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 10 to 10.30 a.m., and from 5 to 5.30 p.m. New Zealand mean time.

J. REEKIE, Postmaster.

BIRTH.

On the 3rd instant, at the Gentle Annie, Mrs WILLIAM HENDERSON, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On 1st January 1870, at the Baptist Church, Wellesley-street, Auckland, by the Rev. P. H. Cornford, THOMAS HENRY CARPENTER, eldest son of Mr John Carpenter, Inspector of Railways and Works, Brighton, England, to THERESA, youngest daughter of Mr James Mautell, of Auckland, Contractor and Builder.

DEATH.

On the 22nd inst., at his residence, Melmore-street, Cromwell, Mr DAVID WEAVER, merchant, aged 37 years, late of Queenstown.

THE Cromwell Argus.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1870.

TWO enactments, we might almost truly say, create more ill feeling and lead to more misunderstanding than all the other legislative measures of the Colony combined together. We allude to the Stamp and Bankruptcy Acts. Both of them are obnoxious, and both to a great extent are so from a difficulty in understanding their complex details and machinery. The general public cannot master them, and they become cautious and timid. In too many instances they operate as a check upon transactions and business relations of any involved or extended nature. As at present understood, our New Zealand Bankruptcy Law is a perfect terror to the honest trader, and a veritable haven to him who seeks its shelter. The man who swindles and dupes his creditor has—if he has sufficient means to employ a lawyer—the ball at his own foot. He can laugh, and crow, and be merry at the expense of those whom he has wronged. He emerges from a visit or two to the Court—at which even his attendance is often dispensed with—white-washed, and with a certificate called a "final order." This protects the bankrupt, and he at once enters into business again. He may, if he pay those he has fleeced ten shillings in the pound, obtain a final discharge; but as this seems to be valued very little, it is of course not much sought after. What is required is a mere public notice of meetings of creditors. In a great many cases these are held and over before the aggrieved creditors ever learn that they have been advertised. Indeed, the great object is to keep these meetings unknown until the last possible moment, and too often—we might say, as a rule—their end is attained. While the law affords every facility to the debtor to declare himself a bankrupt, it withdraws from the creditor the information of the circumstance, unless he gleans it through distant sections of the public press. Formerly, before the law was altered, notices of meetings, &c., had to be sent to every creditor. A facility was thus given to the creditor to name the debtor in which bankruptcy notices shall appear. At present these are, we believe, limited to the Dunedin Times and the Provincial Gazette. It is advisable, as far as up-country insolvencies are concerned, to extend this list, and publish notices in the local paper nearest to the bankrupt's residence or late place of business. Another anomaly the law presents is, that though the Act very strictly defines many grounds upon which a final order may be refused, and those upon which the bankrupt may be prosecuted for fraudulent insolvency, it throws the whole duty of so proceeding against the bankrupt upon the creditor or creditors opposing. The provisional trustee acts only, apparently, as a gleaner, and takes what falls to him. What he does with the receipts, Mr Accountant Brodie can best testify. Very few creditors ever hear anything of them in up-country insolvencies. One would have thought it would be part of the duty of the provisional trustee to have sifted out the estate and conduct of the bankrupt, seeing that he is paid by fees for performing his duty on behalf of the creditors. Under all circumstances, the law, as it is at present administered, is clearly in favour of the bankrupt, who can, if he thinks fit, mock his creditors. If the Act is stringently administered, it is capable of being made a terror to evildoers, many of whom are seeking the mild regime of this Court for fraudulent purposes. All men will sympathise with the honest debtor whom misfortune overtakes, and so strongly is this sympathy displayed that few of this class have to seek the protection of the Court. It is those whose proceedings are doubtful—whose transactions are not generally viewed with favour—who desire to make something out of the affair—that seek the whitewashing operation of the Court. These are the class who file a declaration of bankruptcy as a mere everyday affair, and feel quite hurt if examined at any length touching their dealings. It is this class that we are afraid, benefit so much by this Act; and it is their example that is paralysing trade, and causing even the honest dealer to become an object of doubt and suspicion.

"The examination of competitors for the three scholarships in connection with the High School took place (says the *Daily Times*) in the Provincial Council Chamber, Dunedin, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last. The scholarships were open to all boys who have attended the public schools of the Province during the past year; two of the scholarships being reserved for lads under fourteen years of age from the Districts of Waka, and one for boys under thirteen from the High School. They are tenable for five years, during which time each holder will obtain a free education at the High School, together with free board and lodging, or £30 in lieu thereof." The names of twenty-four pupils were sent in as candidates, and we learn, from a private source, that a boy from Arrowtown, named Charles Low, was one of the successful competitors from the District Schools. He has been for several years a pupil at the Arrow school, and has lately made very gratifying progress under the tuition of the Rev. Mr M' Hutcheson, the teacher.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

The nomination of two Councillors in the room of Messrs Dagg and Dawkins took place at noon yesterday, in the Council Chamber. The attendance of ratepayers and citizens was large, and great interest was taken in the proceedings. The Mayor presided, and opened the business by requesting the Town Clerk to read the nominations sent in. These were—

For Bridge Ward, Mr W. H. WETHER (late Mayor), proposed by Mr W. Smitham, and seconded by Mr James Dawkins.

For Kawarau Ward, Mr R. E. DAGG, proposed by Dr James Corse, and seconded by Mr W. Tailboys.

The Mayor said that as there was but one candidate nominated for each Ward, it only remained for him to declare Messrs Wether and Dagg duly elected to represent Bridge and Kawarau Wards respectively. He hoped that the gentlemen elected would be useful members of the Corporation; and so far as he himself was concerned, he would always be happy to coincide with them in any measure calculated to advance the interests of the town. It was high time that the affairs of the Corporation were placed on a more satisfactory basis.

Mr WETHER then rose and said he had the honor, for the fifth time, to thank the ratepayers for returning him to a seat in the Council. The first two years of the existence of the Municipality he had been chosen as a Councillor, and at the commencement of the third year he stood for the Mayoralty, when he was opposed by Mr Goodger, and was returned by a majority of twelve. At the end of the third year he retired in favor of Mr Goodger, but when that gentleman resigned (on the 2nd of August, 1859,) he (Mr Wether) was again solicited to allow himself to be nominated, and the result was that he was elected without opposition. What had occurred since that time was sufficiently well known to the ratepayers. The Council had the advantage of the best legal advice in the Province—he alluded to that of the Provincial Solicitor—and all that they had done was in accordance with his written opinions. In consequence of the action that had been brought against him in the Supreme Court, he had succumbed to Mr Goodger—not that he considered the present Mayor was in the right, but solely on account of the great expense likely to be incurred in defending the case. Although he now played, as it were, "second fiddle" in the Council, he would do his best for the advancement of the town. Through the action taken by certain gentlemen, the Corporation affairs were at present in a most disgraceful condition, and it would be his earnest endeavor to effect an improvement in that direction.

Mr DAGG said that with regard to what was past, if he could not forget, he could forgive, and he would now say, "Let bygones be bygones." He thought the late Council had done their utmost to promote the progress of the town. While thanking the ratepayers for his re-election, he desired to assure them that he would always be ready to lend a helping hand in any movement for the public good.

The Mayor expressed his desire to work harmoniously with the members of the new Council, and said that as there was a great deal to be done, he would instruct the Town Clerk to give notice that a meeting for the despatch of business would take place on Monday next.

Mr SMITHAM begged to draw the attention of the Mayor to the subject of the deficient water-supply. He thought the Mayor now possessed the power to ensure a constant supply of water for the town.

The Mayor stated that his chief object in seeking his present office was to secure an efficient water-supply, and it was his intention shortly to call a meeting of the ratepayers to discuss the question. There was very little doubt that the Corporation would be able to borrow money for the purpose of carrying out a water-scheme, as that would be a reproductive work. He had taken steps to ascertain whether four-inch glazed earthenware pipes would be sufficiently strong to carry the quantity of water required, and he hoped to be able to give some further information on the subject in a few days hence.

Mr SMITHAM explained that what he wished to arrive at was, how to get a supply of water for immediate use. The town race, as every one knew, was worse than useless in its present condition, and he would urge the Mayor to take immediate steps for securing a constant supply for domestic purposes. The ratepayers naturally looked to the Mayor to protect their interests in this important matter, and there was an urgent necessity for something being done at once. For the last fortnight there had been no water in the race, and this caused serious inconvenience to the whole town.

Several other ratepayers also complained of the great scarcity of water, and Mr WETHER signified his intention of getting a water turned on without delay.

Mr FRAZER proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding, which was accorded, and the meeting dispersed.

GOLD-FIELDS LEGISLATION.

Our gold-fields are at once the source of prosperity to the Province, and at the same time its bane. If we wish to attract immigration, an appeal is made to the valuable nature of our auriferous resources; if we desire amongst ourselves the execution of any public work adding to the productive interests of the gold-mining community, we are met with the reply that they cost more than they contribute to the revenue. Upon a bare statement of facts as they appear in the Estimates, this latter assumption seems correct. It is not so, however, in truth. The gold-fields are never credited with the value they add to pastoral pursuits, to agricultural interests, to mercantile and trading transactions, to the employment of labor, with the means they supply to banking transactions, &c. It is almost impossible to estimate the value of the gold-fields to the Province or the Colony by a mere examination of their returns and revenue receipts as they appear in the balance sheet from time to time. Largely as they have contributed to the actual revenue, their value is yet indirectly to be gauged, as we all know, one way or another, by a far higher standard than these results of revenue amounts or escort returns. It is a matter of regret, therefore, that the value of the gold-fields has been so continually ignored, as far as regards the development of grants-in-aid, or by surveys. A better time now appears to be dawning: it is becoming recognised that the Otago gold discoveries occurred in the nick of time to help the colony; that the West Coast rush did actually stave off a Colonial bankruptcy; that the Auckland rush has removed the direful state of gloom that threatened that Province and hung like a black cloud over the Parliament of New Zealand. We shall have no more of those mournful appeals to "Auckland's state"; no more of those sympathising committees of the Legislature to deplore that for the nonce the glory had departed from the veteran Province. Auckland is itself again, aggrandising and asserting once more powerfully its right to be considered the Province *par excellence*—for this is what its recent assumptions lead to. Thus we find again that here the gold-producing interest has been the means of turning a state of gloom and darkness into one of hope and vigor—of light and sunshine. With these results before us, we cannot say, as so many others amongst us have done, that Mr Macandrew's words on the opening of the Provincial Council were more eloquent than they should have been. Let us examine these so-called sanguine remarks of Mr Macandrew. "Although, in all probability, we are on the eve of a new phase in the development of our gold-fields—one which, as likely as not, may throw all that has hitherto been done into the shade—I allude to the discovery of numerous gold bearing quartz-reefs,—at the same time there is an amount of uncertainty about this description of mining which does not apply to alluvial diggings. With respect to the latter, it is well known that the auriferous resources of the Province have been scarcely touched—there are literally mountains of gold. This is no matter of mere conjecture, the ground having been fully tested. What is wanted to increase our production of gold to an enormous extent is an abundant supply of cheap water. This supply cannot be procured, unless by loan, which, unfortunately, we have no power to raise without the sanction of the Colonial Legislature." We see nothing in them exaggerating the present state of affairs. They only faithfully describe the position of mining affairs in this Province. Yet how little has been done to develop that interest which has so largely contributed to the advancement of the Province and the interests and well-being of the Colony: almost nothing. The Superintendent spoke of the gold-fields being yet only scratched, as it were. We might add that the assistance furnished in return for valuable contributions has been actually and veritably nil. All that has been expended upon so valuable an interest has not been one-fifth of its due share—taking the gold-fields' position and contributions to the revenue into the question.

The recent strike of the miners at Mount Ida has prominently brought before public notice one feature requiring amendment in our gold-fields legislation, and one feature, we venture to say, that presents one of the strangest anomalies that can be presented even amongst a gold-fields community. We allude to the high rack-rents charged by the holders of the water-races supplying the lower gold-fields. The rent charged for a head of water by the Crown is 5s: the price charged weekly for a supply of water has, according to the petition of the miners, been exorbitant. Charges of £2 10s per week, and £1100 per annum, for a single head of water figure amongst the statements. All the efforts of the Provincial Council are passing indeed when their very best intentions are frustrated by the greed of capitalists.

It will be seen by advertisement in another column that Messrs Bird, Blow, and Will's talented American Circus Troupe will appear in Cromwell on Saturday evening next, for one night only.

CROMWELL R.M.'S COURT.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 16, 1870.
(Before Vincent Pyke, Esq., R.M., and J. D. Feraud, Esq., J.P.)

M'Nulty v. Leslie.—Claim of £6 7s. Summons not returned.

Marsh v. Samuel Thomas.—Settled out of Court.

Same v. Clement Turner.—Claim of £14 8s 6d. Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

George Smith v. Thomas Marsh.—Claim of £11 10s.—Settled out of Court.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18.

(Before Vincent Pyke, Esq., R.M.)

John Delany was charged by Constable Morokane with being drunk and disorderly on the preceding evening, and also with using obscene language.—Fined on the first charge 20s, and on the latter 40s and costs.

James Brown, charged with being helplessly intoxicated, was dismissed with a caution.

WARDEN'S COURT.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1870.

(Before Vincent Pyke, Esq., Warden.)

Charles Colclough and party, made application for a prospecting claim on the line of reef known as Colclough's. This was an adjourned case.

Mr Brough appeared in support of an objection to the granting of the claim, lodged by Kenneth M'Lennan and party; and Mr Badger, as agent for Neil Paton and party, also appeared to object.

The principal objection taken to the granting of the application appeared to be that on the same line of reef on which Mr Colclough had taken up his claim, a shaft had been previously sunk, and stone taken from it, and that consequently the claim which Mr Colclough had pegged out was not the required distance from previous gold workings to entitle him to a prospecting claim. Mr Brough spoke at some length on behalf of his clients, and Mr Badger also contended that in consequence of this line of reef having been previously prospected, the plaintiffs could not claim anything more than an ordinary claim, as provided in the ordinance.

The Warden, after hearing Mr Colclough in support of the application, over-ruled the objections urged, and granted the prospecting claim.

Barry v. Pape.—This was also an adjourned case from the last Court-day. The facts in connection with the case have appeared before in our columns, and repetition is here unnecessary. A number of witnesses were again examined, and at the conclusion of the case the Warden annulled the decision given by him in November, which was as follows:—Pape to have a half-share with Barry in the Smith's Gully reef, conditionally on plaintiff (Pape) paying to defendant his half share of costs and expenses and transferring to defendant half share in reef at Pipeclay Gully, as originally agreed upon between the parties to the suit.

Walton and another v. Ah Yon.—Plaintiffs charged defendant with unlawfully interfering with their (plaintiffs') water-race. The plaintiffs stated that the case had been settled out of Court.

Same v. Ah Cong.—This was a similar charge, and at plaintiffs' request it was adjourned till next Court-day.

Same v. E. Chong.—Similarly dealt with.

Aitchison v. Perry.—Plaintiff made application for the claim and tail-race of defendant, which had been abandoned by the latter. The Warden said that this case did not come within the jurisdiction of the Court.

APPLICATIONS FOR PROTECTION.

Thomas Hueston, for extended alluvial claim of one acre at Doctor's Flat. Granted.—E. Elliott and five others, renewal of protection for 30 days for No. 11 east, Bendigo Reef. Granted.

—Peter Knudsen and eight others, for No. 2 west, Alto Reef, 30 days. Granted.—H. R. J. Burns and five others, for No. 1 west, Welcome Reef, 30 days. Granted, on required information being supplied by prospectors.—Daniel Moore, for No. 4 west, Bendigo Reef, 90 days, 60 days' protection granted.—Samuel Williams and seven others, for prospectors' claim on Alto Reef, 60 days. 30 days' protection granted.—Andrew Dalziel, for No. 9 east, Bendigo Reef, for 30 days. Granted.—James Ritchie, for No. 1 east, Alto Reef, 30 days. Granted.—William Allard and five others, for No. 1 west, Bendigo Reef, 20 days. Granted.—Edward Burchell, for alluvial claim at the Lowburn, 90 days. Granted.—Robert Rundall and five others, for prospecting claim at Adams's Gully, Bannockburn. Adjourned for further information.

WATER RACES.

Henry Wilson and party applied for leave to bring in a water race below Logan and party's claim at Bendigo. This application had been adjourned from last Court-day for the surveyor's report. Adjourned till the 7th March for consideration on the ground.—Brian Hebdon applied for leave to extend his water race at Bendigo. Granted.—Wilson Nixon applied for leave to bring in a water race at Quartz-reef Point. Granted.—Application had been made by De Souza and party for the suspension of Section 2 of Regulation xii. of the Gold-fields Rules and Regulations for four months, in so far as their water race was concerned, but there was no appearance of the applicants when the case was called.

EXTENDED CLAIMS.

An application by De Souza and party for an extended claim at Barclay's Gully was granted.

—Cairns applied for a claim of one acre at Raupo Gully. Granted.—The applications of Reid and another for a claim of two acres at Hut Gully, and W. Nixon for a claim of one acre at Quartz-reef Point were granted.

CORESPONDENCE.

WATER RACES.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

WATER RACES.

To the Editor of the Cromwell Argus.

Long live the Queen! Hurrah for the new Mayor! The water-race for ever! Sir, these were the words that rang in my ears as I was awaking the other morning from a dream or vision that had troubled me most of the night. I had turned in about eleven o'clock on the night in question, and had slept for about an hour, when it suddenly seemed as if I was swimming in water, and on opening my bewildered eyes, merciful heavens! there were the Mayor and Councillors, townspeople and water-race proprietors, on deadly battle intent—pitching into one another with sticks, stones, and long-handled shovels—picks and other murderous projectiles flying in the air, women screaming, children crying, and such a row, that it made me think the end of the world had come. As it seemed plain that I must take one side or the other in the fight, without I wished to serve as a target for both parties, I instantly seized the jaw-bone of an ass, and began "wiring in" with the rest; and the Mayor's side, on which I of course had arrayed myself, soon drove the enemy off the field with great loss. I was impatient to know what all the row was about, so I waited till something like order was restored, and then made enquiries as to the cause of the disturbance. I learned that certain parties had been in the habit of stopping the water-supply, and that while the water had been stopped a fire had taken place, and laid nearly the whole of the town in ashes, and the Mayor and Councillors having become incensed at the dastardly fellows through whose agency the water had been turned off, had set upon them as I have described. Well, the Council was called together, and a law was passed that never again while Cromwell was a town should it be without a water-supply, and that all parties found stopping the same should have six months in the Caldwell College, Dunedin. So, three cheers having been given for the Queen, the Mayor, and the water-races, the meeting seemed to disperse. And then I awoke to stern reality, and found an empty water-race, and instead of swimming in the limpid element not a drop of water to be got in the town.

I do trust, Mr Editor, you will publish this, my second dream, and we shall then see if it will have any effect upon our civic authorities.—I am, &c., DREAMER.

QUEENSTOWN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

February 21, 1870.

Items of news of any interest have been extremely few since my last letter. Perhaps the most important event was a cricket match between eleven members of the Arrowtown Club, and a like number of Queenstown players. The match was played on the Queenstown cricket-ground on Friday last, and resulted in a victory for the latter by 22 runs—the scores standing thus: Queenstown, first innings, 61; Arrow, 58; Queenstown, second innings, 61; Arrow, 42. Total—Queenstown, 122, Arrow, 100. The play on both sides was rather indifferent: owing, on the Queenstown side, to want of practice, and on the Arrow side, to the fact that the players were mostly tyros at the manly game.

The return match, I hear, will take place at Arrowtown, by which time, no doubt, the present losing "knights" will be in better fettle. Apart from the enjoyment to the players, these matches will very likely tend to create a more social and friendly feeling between the residents of the respective towns than has hitherto existed. I may mention that the twenty-two players and their friends sat down to a most *recherche* supper provided by Host Tully, of Powell's Family Hotel, and the evening was wound up with a dance.

During the course of last week we had a visit from some Southland capitalists with an eye towards speculation in the reefs here. Their visit was not fruitless, for I am informed that they speculated to some extent.

I am inclined to the belief that many of the reefs in the Upper Shotover and Skippers districts would prove highly remunerative if they could be properly developed. Nothing is more likely to lead to this desirable end than the introduction of capital, and therefore I am glad to chronicle the fact that the reefs are attracting attention.

Mr N. Salomon, of Dunedin, has paid us a visit, and certainly his stock of jewellery is magnificent, and is well worthy of inspection. It is a sight such as we up-country folks rarely have an opportunity of feasting our eyes upon. I fancy Mr Salomon will have no reason to regret his visit to this part, and that he will carry away substantial tokens that the ladies and gentlemen of Queenstown are not indifferent to personal adornment.

DUNEDIN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

February 17, 1870.

The weather during the past week has been gloomy, with frequent showers of rain and hail. In the country districts considerable damage has been done to the crops, and in Dunedin the result of the weather is strikingly exhibited in the miserable state of the roads.

On Saturday last, Messrs M'Landress, Hepburn, and Co. held a sale of the surplus English song-birds recently imported in the Warrior Queen. The birds appeared in excellent condition, and brought good prices: thrushes brought as much as £4, blackbirds 15s. to 28s., goldfinches 30s. to 35s.; larks averaged 30s., and a splendid silver pheasant brought £2 10s.

On Saturday afternoon a yacht race came off between Mr Mason's Royal Alfred and Mr May's Spray, the latter allowing the former four minutes in the twelve miles' run. The boats started together, and the Spray came in only two minutes before the Royal Alfred, to which the prize (£20) was accordingly awarded. Considerable interest was felt in this match, and a good deal of money changed hands. Pelichet Bay Jetty was crowded with spectators.

There are at present a great number of vessels at Port Chalmers, and they are getting comparatively quick dispatch, owing to the large arrivals of wool from up-country districts. There is an evident objection on the part of captains to take flax as a cargo, seeing that, in the first place, it does not stow into such a small compass as wool in proportion to its weight, and, in the second place, they have become possessed of the idea that there is great danger of spontaneous combustion. I believe this latter notion to be a great mistake, for I have been informed by warehouse-keepers in town that for their own satisfaction they have experimented on it, by leaving wet flax subjected to heavy pressure, and after leaving it thus for some weeks they were unable to discern the least symptoms of heat about it.—The flax sale advertised for Monday last has been postponed till that day week.

The good news from your district has caused considerable excitement in town, and has been the means of making Dunedin people generally assume a little more cheerful expression of countenance than they have worn for some time past. There are also good tidings from other quarters of the Province. At Canada, Tokomiro, the reef has been struck, and there seems, at last, a fair prospect of success in that direction.

The new Presbyterian Church (St. Andrew's) in Walker-street, was opened last Sunday, and the services were well attended. It is a fine edifice, but it will

Alexandra

ROYAL MAIL HOTEL,
ALEXANDRA.

J. H. MASON PROPRIETOR.

Wines and Spirits of the best description.

Every accommodation for Travellers.

Good Stabling, and Loose Boxes.

One of Alcock and Co.'s full-sized BILLIARD TABLES.

A. JACK'S CRITERION FAMILY & COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
ALEXANDRA.

Livery and Bait Stables.—Loose Boxes, Coach-house, &c.

FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD TABLE.

Nevis

NEVIS CROSSING HOTEL
AND STORE,
(About five miles from the Nevis Township).

The undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on him since commencing business, begs to intimate that he continues to keep a large and well-selected stock of SPIRITS, WINES, and GROCERIES of the very best description.

Goods regularly delivered throughout the surrounding district.

CHARLES KORLL.

BRITISH STORES,
Nevis.EDWARD THOMPSON,
NORTHUMBERLAND ARMS HOTEL
AND STORE,
NEVIS.

A large and well-selected stock of GROCERIES of all descriptions constantly on hand.

Goods delivered throughout the surrounding district on the shortest notice.

A commodious BILLIARD ROOM is now in course of erection, and will shortly be furnished with one of Alcock & Co.'s full-sized BILLIARD Tables.

The best accommodation for Travellers.
Good Stabling.

Kawarau Gorge

DIGGER'S REST HOTEL,
KAWARAU GORGE.NICHOLAS CAMPION,
Proprietor.

Wines and Spirits of the best description.

STABLING.

SLUICER'S ARMS HOTEL,
KAWARAU GORGE.JOHN WRIGHTSON,
Proprietor.

Good ACCOMMODATION FOR TRAVELLERS.

GOOD STABLING. Three Loose Boxes, second to none.

BILLIARDS.

WHITE HART HOTEL,
KAWARAU GORGE,
(On the Main Road to Queenstown).

THOMAS HERON PROPRIETOR.

Good ACCOMMODATION for Travellers.

Bannockburn

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL AND STORE,
Doctors Flat, Bannockburn,
(On the main road to the Nevis).

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

Groceries and Household Requisites
Of all descriptions kept in stock.GLADSTONE COAL WORKS,
BANNOCKBURN AND ADAMS'S GULLY.

The undersigned beg to intimate that they continue to supply COAL of the very best quality at 32s. per ton, delivered in Cromwell or at Kawarau Gorge.

From the Pit in Adams's Gully, Coal of exceedingly good quality is now being supplied to residents at Bannockburn, at moderate prices.

NICHOLAS & CO.,
Proprietors.STUART'S FERRY,
KAWARAU RIVER.

Main crossing-place between Cromwell and the Nevis for Waggon, Drays, Horses, and Foot passengers.

Children attending School, Free.

THE FERRY HOTEL
Has first-class accommodation for Travellers.

Holloway's Medicines

HEALTH FOR THE INVALID
BY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Loss of Appetite—Loss of Strength—Loss
of Health.

The marvellous effect of this fine medicine upon the system is such as to immediately rally all the vital functions, the appetite is soon restored, a full flow of spirits quickly follows, the body becomes immensely invigorated, with a certainty of restored health: fresh air and a little exercise are necessary to bring about a permanent state of things. Holloway's Pills impart tone and energy to the most delicate constitutions, and in a manner as to astonish all who take them. By their extraordinary virtues they have attained the largest sale of any medicine in the world.

Head, Heart, Lungs, and Stomach.

Look to the regularity of the functions of these foundations of vitality. Holloway's Pills restore to order the slightest departure from the proper action, and therefore may be considered as the regulators of the mainspring of human life. Apoplexy can always be prevented if the proper action of the bowels be attended to, which this famous medicine never fails to accomplish. Disorders of the head and heart often terminate suddenly and fatally from obstructions in the system, which might generally be prevented by taking small and regular doses of this fine corrective.

Female Disorders.

No medicine can be so infallibly relied on for overcoming all obstructions as these Pills. They never fail to restore a healthy action throughout the system. The printed instructions will enable all to correct the first symptoms of disease, and avert many serious maladies. Holloway's Pills soon change the sickly and sallow complexion, thus renewing the bloom of health. To females entering into womanhood, or at the turn of life, these Pills will be found invaluable. They should be taken two or three times a week, as a safeguard against dropsy, headaches, palpitations of the heart, and all nervous affections, as distressing at certain periods.

Sick Headache, Indigestion or Foul Stomach, and Disordered Liver.

In such a deranged state of health the food is decomposed instead of being digested, and proves poisonous rather than nutritious. This derangement can be at once set right by a course of these purifying and digestive Pills, which have acquired for themselves an imperishable fame for the mystery they have constantly exercised over the digestive organs. Holloway's Pills increase the appetite, regulate the liver, repress biliousness, healthily stimulate the kidneys, and move the bowels in a more wholesome and natural manner than any other medicine.

Disorders incidental to Children.

The liver and stomach of children are, from many causes, often out of order, as they are allowed to eat many things that would disagree with their parents, hence their blood becomes impure and liable to take any disease that is prevalent, and that in the worst form. One Pill, reduced to a powder, and put in a little water, given occasionally to children of twelve months old, and to those of three or four years, three Pills, and to others of seven years of age, four Pills, will always make children look blooming and healthy. Seventy-five out of every hundred do not reach the age of maturity. Holloway's Pills would not only preserve their health, but save the lives of thousands. Many people foolishly think that children only require a little medicine twice a year.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known
in the world for the following diseases—Agoe Inflammation
Asthma Jaundice
Bilious Complaints Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin Lumbago
Bowel Complaints Piles
Colics Rheumatism
Constipation of the Retention of Urine
Bowels Scrufola, or King's Evil
Consumption Sore Throats
Debility Stones and Gravel
Dropsy Secondary Symptoms
Dysentery Tie-Douloureux
Erysipelas Ulcers
Female Irregularities Venereal affections
Fever of all kinds Worms of all kinds
Fits Weakness, from what-
Gout ever cause, &c., &c.
Indigestion

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box, and can be had in any language— even in Chinese.

Miscellaneous

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE
LUGGAGE.

(28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka).

H. MAIDMAN Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

HAWEA SAW-MILLS.

The undersigned can supply SAWN TIMBER in any quantity.

Orders addressed to Albert Town will be punctually attended to, and forwarded to Bendigo Gully for 2s per ton.

BOARDS and SCANTLING at 1s. per 100 feet super., at the foot of the Lake (GLADSTONE), whence they can be conveyed by dray to Bendigo Gully or elsewhere.

J. D. ROSS.

Hawea Saw-mills.

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

A large PLEASURE-BOAT is kept for the accommodation of visitors, and every care is taken to provide means for their enjoyment while staying at the WANAKA HOTEL, which is universally admitted to be one of the most comfortable and best conducted houses in the Province.

The Proprietor of the WANAKA HOTEL can confidently state that a more pleasant method of passing a few days free from the turmoil and care of business, than by a sojourn in the neighbourhood of the picturesque and romantic Wanaka Lake, can scarcely be imagined.

THE STORE,

In connection with the hotel, is well supplied with Groceries, Household Utensils, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c.

THEODORE RUSSELL,

Proprietor.

Miscellaneous

ANDREW HAMILTON
ARTIST.

DRAWINGS of Houses, Vessels, Animals, &c., executed in black lead pencil or water colour.

TERMS:

PENCIL DRAWINGS, from £1.5s.
WATER-COLOURS, £5 5s.

N.B.—The higher charges are not made according to size, but according to the amount of labor required to produce the picture.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, and the Public.

N. SALOMON begs to inform the Inhabitants of Dunedin and Up-country Districts that he has taken those centrally situated PREMISES in STEINHOFF BUILDINGS, (opposite the Custom-House, Princes-street, DUNEDIN), at present occupied by M. R. K. Murray. Mr Salomon will take possession on 1st April, and previous to removing, he intends offering the whole of his large and well-assorted STOCK at almost COST PRICE. It consists of:

Ladies' and Gents' gold and silver hunting and open-faced English and Geneva Watches by the best manufacturers.

Colonial and English gold and silver Chairs and Alberts, of the newest patterns.

A large and choice assortment of English and Colonial Jewellery, set with diamonds and other precious stones.

A large assortment of Silver and Electro-plated Goods.

A choice assortment of Ladies' and Gent's sterling silver and electro-plated Dressing Casers.

A handsome stock of sterling Silver Cups suitable for race, yachting, ride, or artillery prizes.

Sterling silver and electro-plated Inkstands in great variety.

Telescopes, Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses.

English and French Clocks, from best makers.

Musical Boxes, with all the latest improvements.

A very choice assortment of Goods suitable for Presentations, &c., &c.; and a variety of other Goods, too numerous to particularise.

All articles will in future be marked in plain figures, so that Visitors may judge for themselves of the cheap rate at which goods are being sold.

Watches and Jewellery carefully repaired at the lowest possible rates.

First-class Workmen kept on the premises.

COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Note the address:

N. SALOMON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND SILVERSMITH,

(Next the Bank of New Zealand),

Princes-street, Dunedin.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

GENERAL IMPORTERS,

Cromwell

Arrowtown

Queenstown

Melbourne.

WE have much pleasure in calling the attention of the inhabitants of CROMWELL and surrounding districts to our

LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK,

Which is specially suitable to supply their wants. Each Department will be found complete, and assorted with every requirement.

Drapery. The attention of Ladies is respectfully directed to this Department. It will be found replete with all the latest novelties from the Melbourne markets, (carefully selected by our Mr Hallenstein), comprising:

Dresses, in silks, fancy and black; alpacas, challis, mohairs, winceys, muslins, prints, cobours.

Shawls, all-wool plaids, French merinos, skirtings, jackets, &c.

Hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, trimmings of all kinds.

Ladies' and Children's Underclothing.—Our stock will be found the largest and best assorted on the Gold-fields.

Ladies' and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed.

Feathers, flowers, corsets, chignons, &c.

A large assortment of white and coloured flannels, serge and cricketing; calicos and sheetings; and every other article required in the trade.

Shop Department. Men's Suits, Paget and saa; boys' ditto, Leo-pol, Stanley, sac, and knickerbocker.

Trousers, in silk mixture, doeskin, tweed, cotton, Bedford cord, and moleskin.

Shirts—white dress, regatta, Crimean, serge, Scotch twill, tweed, and jean.

Pants and under-shirts, in flannel, lambswool, sergo, merino, and cotton.

Men's and boys' Hosiery, of all kinds.

Hats—straw, merino, tweed, silk-stitched, felt, and plush, in all the latest shapes.

Waterproof coats, overalls, leggings, and sun-westers.

Monkey jackets and pilot coats.

All the above Goods are to our special order.

Boots and Shoes A splendid assortment consisting of:

Ladies', girls', and children's boots, in kid, chissure, morocco, and leather.

Slippers—canvass, patent leather (plain and fur-trimmed), sheepskin, and carpet.

Men's and boys' boots—elastic side, Balmoral, Blucher, Wellington, half Wellington, and riding boots.

Colonial water-tights, made to our order in Melbourne.

Gum-boots—Huyward's North British and Liverpool; Hardy's nuggets.

Carpets In tapestry, felt, all-wool, kidderminster, drapet; hearth-rugs.

Mattress—Cuba and coir; oilcloth, door-mats.

Sundries Tents, tarpaulins, Manu' hose, canvas, horse-cover, barrows, horse-directors, brushware, camp-kits, colonial ovens, &c. &c. &c.

Agents for Robertson and Hallenstein, Brunswick Flour Mills, J. Wakatipu.—We have for sale their silk-tressed Flour, (the best in the Province); pollard, bran-flour, wheat, barley, chaff. Garden seeds in great variety.

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Tents, tarpaulins, Manu' hose, canvas, horse-cover, barrows, horse-directors, brushware, camp-kits, colonial ovens, &c. &c. &c.

A Dangerous Mail Service.

The following is an extract from a new work entitled *Tracks in North America*, by William A. Bell, M.A., M.B., Cantab:

Amongst the party was the mail contractor for this road. Twice a-week a mail carrier rides from Tucson to Fort Bowie, 106 miles; another then carries the mails to Fort Soldier's Farewell, 86 miles; where he meets the solitary mail carrier who has to come from La Mesilla, 129 miles to the eastward. The mail-bags are exchanged, and each returns the way he came. The men who thus pass unguarded backwards and forwards through a hostile Indian country require no small share of reckless bravery. Their pay is high, being \$200 in gold (or £40) a-month. The contractor told me that a year never passed without one or more of his carriers being "jumped" by the Indians, under which circumstances he always made a point of carrying the mails himself, for a fortnight at least, over the very section of road upon which his man had been killed. He had never any difficulty afterwards in finding some one else sufficiently reckless to risk his life for the ordinary remuneration. During the latter ten miles of our march most of the route lay through thick brushwood, composed of mesquit, greasewood, two kinds of aloe, yucca, a very large species of prickly pear, and other cacti, besides many other kinds of thorny bushes, which formed an almost impenetrable thicket, well adapted for an ambuscade. Here and there my companion pointed to spots where one or other of his mail carriers had been killed, or where he himself had been "jumped," and related how he had escaped at this place by the speed of his horse, or at that by good service done by his revolver. Many of his anecdotes were most exciting, yet there was no apparent tendency towards exaggeration; while, on the other hand, he openly avowed that the more you have to do with Indian warfare, the more you dread the Indians, and try to keep out of their way. "Men may be very brave at first, but the continual anxiety soon takes the dash out of them—you bet!" and this avowal came from a man of undoubted courage.

On reaching the mountains at the entrance of Apache Pass, he pointed to a foot-hill on the right, and gave me a little sketch of the Chiricahui Indians during his residence on the spot. Until the winter of 1861-2 the Apaches of that range (Chiricahui Mountains) had not shown any very determined hostility to the Americans, and the mail company, for the two years during which they ran coaches along this route, kept on good terms with them by giving occasional presents of blankets and food. At the breaking out of the rebellion, however, an upstart Federal officer, named Barkett, was sent to take charge of this part of the country, and soon after his arrival at the entrance of Apache Pass, where he formed his camp, some Mexicans applied to him about a boy of theirs, who they suspected had been stolen by the Apaches. Barkett summoned the chief, Cachees, and his head men to the camp. Being on friendly terms with the troops, the red men immediately responded to the summons. Cachees and his six men, however, positively denied the charge of kidnapping the boy; upon which orders for their arrest were immediately given. Cachees in a moment slit open the canvas of the tent with his scalping-knife, and escaped; his companions were all secured. A man named Wallace, who had long lived on the most amicable terms with the tribe, volunteered to go alone and treat with them. He did so, and sent back a message to Barkett that, in his opinion, the boy had not been stolen by them, but added that he himself was retained as a hostage in their hands. Barkett became furious, and swore that he would hang the red men if the boy was not returned that night; and he kept his word. On the heights to the left those half-dozen savages were strung up next morning; and, shocking to relate, poor Wallace, who had trusted so implicitly to the personal affection shown for him by the redskins, was immediately hanged on the summit of the heights on the opposite side of the pass. This tragedy over, the chief and his entire band fled back once again to their mountain fastnesses, never more to come in contact with the white man, unless in the execution of their unquenchable revenge.

Fort Bowie is situated about six miles up the pass. It consists of a small collection of adobe houses, built on the summit of a hill, which rises as a natural look-out station in the centre of the defile, and commands the road both ways for two or three miles of its length. The only officers there at the time of our visit were Lieut. Carroll, Lieut. Hubbard, and the resident surgeon; the only troops, one small company of forty men. The officers insisted upon Lawson, Colton, and myself sharing their quarters; they had not had a visitor of any kind for months, and had almost forgotten that the world was inhabited. After luncheon I strolled out upon a higher hill-top to choose a good position for taking a photograph of the fort and pass. The view was a very beautiful one, for we were hemmed in on all sides by lofty mountains, the most conspicuous of which is Helen's home. Some two miles distant in the

pass, the sheep and oxen belonging to the fort were peacefully grazing, when suddenly I perceived a commotion amongst the garrison. All were hurrying to the highest part and looking towards the cattle, from which direction I heard a few shots fired.

It appeared on enquiry that the mail carrier going west to Tucson had only gone on his way a short distance past the cattle, just beyond the turning in the road which hid him from the fort, when he suddenly came upon two Indians, who were stealthily creeping up towards the stock. Shots were exchanged, and he immediately turned back to give the alarm to the men guarding the cattle, and to the sentinels at the fort. The Indians showed themselves two or three times in the open, and then disappeared. It was useless for us, with our wearied horses, to join in the chase after a couple of naked red men, so we remained behind. So poorly supplied was this little fort, if such a term may be applied to a collection of mud huts, that two horses represented the entire stock. It was customary to keep one of them with the herd and the other in the stable. The favourite chestnut of the lieutenant's, a high-mettled, splendid creature, happened this day to be at home. He was at once saddled. Carroll was quite young: he had only seen some eighteen summers, and looked even younger, for he was very fair, and he had not the least tinge of whisker on his smooth cheeks. I remember watching him spring with one bound from the ground into his saddle, wave his hand merrily to us, and then dash down the steep, winding road which led to the pass below. Again we saw him racing as fast as the horse could carry him along the pass after the mail carrier, who, being previously mounted, had started off with the infantry. I went back to my photography, for there were many views I wished to obtain; but my friend, Lieutenant Lawson, could not remain long inactive. He was a great character. Although very short, quite grey with years, and not in the least like a military man, he was the gamest little fellow I ever met. So fond of soldiering did he become during the war, that he could not settle down to business again. Though one of the steadiest of men, and a religious man also (a great rarity out West), he actually left his good wife and family comfortably settled at Cincinnati, changed his social position from wholesale hardware merchant and ex-colonel of volunteers, to simple lieutenant in the regular army, and started to join a Western regiment. The merest chance of a brush with the Indians was irresistible: so he ordered out his six men and their six jaded horses, and off they went down the winding road, and then away out of sight along the pass. As the afternoon went by, most of the infantry returned by twos and threes, and we were sitting down to dinner when Lieutenant Lawson and his men rode into the fort. They had hunted about all over the mountains and through the ravines, but had encountered no savages, nor caught a glimpse of a redskin. Carroll, to our surprise, was not with them. We made enquiries, and found that all had reported themselves except the lieutenant and the mail-carrier. We questioned those who had gone the farthest, and also a shepherd just back from over the hills. These agreed that they had heard distant reports of fire-arms coming apparently from the western plain. This was the direction the two redskins had taken. So we saddled our horses without delay, and, with sickening forebodings in our hearts, started across the mountains towards the western plain. We scrambled up the base of Helen's Dome, which was so steep as almost to baffle our horses, well trained as they were to all sorts of bad places; then, after skirting the side for some distance, we crossed a ravine to another mountain slope, down which we plunged over large blocks of limestone and marble, leading our horses by their bridles, and clambering through the rocks as best we could. Every moment was precious, for the sun had almost set before we reached the plain. Then we spread out in line, nine in number; for there was no enemy in sight, and our only hope was to strike the trail, for we knew they must have passed somewhere in this direction. Every eye was fixed on the ground, every blade of grass was closely scanned; our souls were in our eyes. At last one remarked "pony tracks;" then another called out, "This way they lead," not two, three, or four tracks, but many—perhaps a dozen. The white men had evidently followed too far in pursuit, and, falling into an ambuscade, had been cut off from their comrades. Most of the hoof-prints were naked, but two sets were shod. These were certainly those of the missing horses. We could not hurry on very rapidly without losing the trails, and yet there was not half an hour's daylight. For three miles farther we pressed on, carefully tracking our way. We passed a spot much trampled down and blood-stained. Here the poor fellows had made a stand; had probably tried to cut their way back through their enemies, who were driving them from the fort. A little further, and all hope of life was gone. The mail-carrier lay stretched upon the open plain—scalped, naked, and mutilated—in the setting sun. This poor man wore whiskers, and the savages produced even a more startling effect than usual by scal-

ing one of them. Thus half of the face was stripped of skin, and the bleeding muscles were laid bare. We could not stop for a moment; but, dragging up two huge magay plants to mark the spot, we followed the pony tracks. The sun sank, and it was only by the red glare thrown up from behind the horizon, and reflected by the bare mountains of rock to the east of us, that we were able to track our way. So difficult was it at last that we began to despair of ever learning the fate of poor Carroll. We longed to see his dead body; for the idea of his being taken alive to be tortured and roasted over a slow fire, whilst the fiends danced round him and exulted over his agony, was the one dread consumption which made our blood run cold. No one spoke, for we all knew well that such would be his fate if that sun had not shone upon his corpse. As we took a last searching look over the dimly-lighted plain in front of us, we saw an object move slightly on the grass. We quickly rode towards it, and in half a mile farther we found that it was the faithful dog of the lieutenant. He was guarding the stiff and lifeless body of his master. So we wrapped the naked body in a saddle-cloth, and tied it on a horse. But for the moon, we should not have found the spot where the mail-carrier lay. We placed him also on another horse, and then turned our faces towards the pass. The wolves were already gathering round the spot, and the night winds were blowing up cold and chill. The night before, that same beautiful moon which now shone peacefully down upon us had lighted us through the noble gorge in the Peloncello Mountains, while we sang choruses and enjoyed the grandeur of the scene. This night she lighted us through another gorge, in another range of mountains—Apache Pass; but how different were our feelings, as slowly we marched in mournful silence over the nine miles which led up to the fort.

Thus ended the 5th of November. Next morning we buried the poor fellows in the little graveyard among the mountains. The doctor read the burial service, and Lieut. Hubbard, Colton, Lawson, and myself were the chief mourners. When the final volley had been fired over our two poor comrades, and I turned to glance at the tablets of their companions, I read on the wooden crosses over every grave but one the same sad story of their fate, "Killed by the Apaches." When Cachees' six best warriors were wantonly hanged five years before, that bold chieftain vowed that for every one of his lost comrades a hundred white men should die by the hands of himself and his band. Two more scalps were thus added to the long strings of those which already hung from the belts of the Chiricahui braves.

The Victorian Kangaroo Stepper.

There's a new animal been found out. It's called the Kangaroo Stepper, and it's a rummy sort, I can tell you. They say it hasn't got any father or mother, or maiden aunt; and so "I 'spect it growed," like the naughty nigger girl in the book. You can make a Kangaroo Stepper as easy as can be. First, you must beg, borrow, or steal a lump of hair as big as a round of beef—if it's carrott, so much the better, for then the Kangaroo Stepper calls itself "Fair, fair, with the golden 'air." Then you must take anything in nature, from an oyster-shell to the lid of an old coffee-pot, and you must trim that with lace, and velvet, and artificial dandelions and things, till Professor Bones, of the University, couldn't tell what creature they belonged to when in their original state of business and being. That's a hat for the Stepper. Next, you want about a mile and a-half of different coloured ribbons, and a good deal of gilt gimeracks to make earrings, pins, brooches, bracelets, and clasps for the Kangaroo Stepper (a brass candle-stick or two might be useful to work these up). Then you want a ruff high enough to keep its head from falling off, and a few yards of clothes—the scantier the better—to swaddle the Stepper in, so that it can't move one leg before the other more than four inches at a time. A pair of stockings, with holes in 'em, next you must get, together with parasol, gloves, a smill of bone-mill, called by the Stepper "Patch-hilly," and any odds and ends that come to hand. Last of all, go to the first shoemaker, buy a pair of women's boots, put a tassel on the top of 'em, a rosette in front, and as much heel as you think enough to give the real Kangaroo step to the Stepper, and then you've got all the harness you want. After that, you must drift about the purloins of the city till you find a neglected child, that hasn't been sent to the Industrial School, but has been let grow up into a neglected girl. You must catch that sort of human being when it is wild, if you'd like to make a useful girl of the period out of her. And when you've caught her, there's nothing simpler than to make a Kangaroo Stepper out of her. Fix her up with the hair, and the ruff, and the hat balanced on the tip of the nose, and the gimeracks, and the clothes that fit so tight that she can hardly waddle; and then mount her on her high-heeled boots, turn her loose in Collins-street at four o'clock in the afternoon—and there you've got your Kangaroo Stepper as right as a trivet.

JOHN PERRYBYHOLE, in the *Melbourne Weekly Times*.

Home Extracts.

A woman living on the property of Sir Watkin W. Wynne has presented her husband, a labourer, with five children at a birth. Three days ago they were all alive. The Queen has sent her £7. Twice she has had three at a birth, all of whom have lived. The poor woman has had twenty-two children.

One of the boys on board the training-ship *Waspire*, off Charlton, committed suicide by hanging himself, while in a fit of ill-temper caused by being placed in solitary confinement for misconduct. The lad, who was named George Dobson (aged 15), was admitted by the Marine Society on October 18. An inquest was held on board, when the jury expressed themselves unanimously of opinion that the conduct of Captain Phipps and the schoolmaster had been only such as to preserve the necessary discipline of the ship.

On November 22, Mr R. Blagden, the coroner, held an inquest at the Lamb Hotel, Westbourne, on the body of a child named Eliza Pelter, who was poisoned through eating a number of chrysanthemum blooms, which had been given to her at school.

Two daughters of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn have been married in Westminster Abbey—Lady Maude Hamilton to the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lady Alberta to the Marquis of Blandford, eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess Christian, and the Duke of Cambridge, were present at the ceremony.

One of the French papers lately gave

two admirable receipts for cooking lobsters, but they appear to us calculated to give more satisfaction to the epicure than the lobster, to the consumer than the consumed. We are told in the first place that it is indispensable to the success of these receipts that the lobsters should be alive; then we are directed in one case to cut the lobster across in presentable pieces, and to break the claws without disfiguring them; and in the other to fix the lobster on the spit, and put it before a very quick fire, then to baste it with butter seasoned with salt and pepper. When the shell drops off in small pieces, then, and not till then, is the unhappy lobster cooked.

The Rev. George Gilfillan re-delivered his oration on the *Byron-Stowe* mystery at Sunderland on Wednesday week, and made the following additional remarks:—

"Mrs Stowe, I see by to-day's *Scotsman*, intends not only to return to the *inglorious charge*, but to write a book, and next to give a 'history' of the whole disgusting matter, explaining therein, and showing the historical connection of, Lady Byron's letters to Mrs Leigh. We may well ask, where are her friends? Will no one—her sensible husband, her gifted brother—interfere to tell her that, even though she should succeed in writing a plausible book, it will first of all come under the penumbra of the prejudice which her 'True Story'—so grossly false and outrageously overdone—created against her, damaging, if not her trustworthiness, her prudence, reticence, and sense; and, secondly, that the book is not likely to demonstrate her proposition; and, thirdly, and even though it should, it will only perpetrate, along with the blasted memory of its subject, her ultroneous, officious, unwomanly, unenviable share in the miserable task, and send her name down to posterity as a sort of volunteer moral Mrs Calcraft, or female executioner, to a being whom, with all his faults, I pronounce ineffably greater and nobler than her small, sanctimonious, but viperous Yankee self."

On November 15 an explosion took place in No. 5 pit of the Moss Hall Coal Company's collieries at Platt Bridge, three miles from Wigan. The shaft is 275 yards deep, and has been recently constructed.

The winding up of men for the night had commenced, and many had been brought up, when the gas fired in the six-feet mine, the lowest seam. Exploring parties were formed at once. The explosion was very violent, and much damage was done. Eight bodies have been recovered, and nineteen men and boys are still in the workings. The colliery was on fire, and both shafts have been closed to extinguish the burning coal.

A despatch from San Francisco, dated November 9, states that the Tahiti Cotton Company about six months ago sent the barque Margaret Cander, Capt. Blackett, to the Gilbert Islands for a cargo of coolies. The captain succeeded in securing about 300, and with this number he started on his return trip. During the voyage, they mutinied, and killed the captain and two officers, horribly mutilating their bodies. The mate and crew escaped to the hold of the vessel. There he placed a keg of powder under the main hatch, and having arranged a fuse, called the coolies. The savages crowded round the hatchway, and the mate then fired the fuse, blowing up the portion of the deck on which they were standing, and killing nearly the whole of them. The rest jumped overboard, or fell victims to the mate and remaining men. The vessel was brought safely to Tahiti.

Three men have been arrested at Lawrence, Mass., on a charge of attempting to poison the trotting horse Frenchman.

American News.

The Red River insurgents in the Winnipeg Territory, 600 strong, have seized Fort Garry.

Proposals will be submitted to the United States Congress in its ensuing session for the establishment of four new lines of American ocean steamers. The capital required is 30,000,000 dollars.

It appears that in the fiscal year ending 1869, 760,000,000 letters passed through the mails of the United States, being an increase of 40,000,000 over any previous year. This is about twenty letters per head for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

The castor bean, from which the oil of that name is made, is becoming an important industry in Perry County, California. One prominent dealer received at his warehouse 1000 bushels in one day, paying 3 dollars 18 cents per bushel. It yields more bushels to the acre than wheat.

Jefferson Davis, on his way home from England to Mississippi, passed through New Orleans. Many visited him, while one admirer carried his idolatry for the leader of the "lost cause" so far as to stoop and kiss the name of the ex-President on the register of arrivals at the St. Charles Hotel.

"Chillicothe Row" is a new American dish, whereof the ingredients are one prairie chicken boiled on toast, two dozen fried oysters, seventeen gizzards, and as many livers stewed with tomatoes, two pounds of beefsteak, and a quart of coffee, stirred up and moistened with a hot apple toddy. No wonder our cousins have such a *prononcé* yellow colour.

"Father Hyacinthe ate a beefsteak on October 22. The Catholics are much incensed." "Father Hyacinthe ate a broiled beefsteak on Friday, because, as he claims, he had a right to do so." These are two scraps of "news" just laid before the public. The *New York Times* says "Father Hyacinthe has now seen in operation for the first time 'a free press.' We hope he likes it."

On November 2, in the middle of the night, the people of Dartmouth, on the opposite side of Halifax Harbour, N.S., were awoken by rocking as if in a cradle, and at the same moment the atmosphere was filled with a sulphurous matter. The sky at the time was covered with thick clouds. Fortunately no damage was done to life or property. The most remarkable part of the matter is the fact that nothing was experienced of the shock at Halifax, although the two places are only separated by the breadth of the harbour, which at this point is only two miles and a half.

The *Macon Journal* is informed by H. Glaze "that he recently found at Fayette a young man by the name of Fields, seventeen years old, and entirely ignorant of letters and figures, who could, in less than three minutes, solve any problem given. The number of flax seeds necessary to reach to the sun, allowing six grains of flax seed to one grain of wheat, and thirteen grains of wheat to the inch. Answer, 469,497,600,000,000, which was given in two minutes. What would 3000 dollars amount to in ten years, compounding interest at 10 per cent? This example he worked in three minutes, absolutely correct, although he had to carry a score of decimal fractions. What would a horse bring, there being 32 nails in his shoes, allowing 3 cents for the first, 6 for the second, 9, 27, 81, and so on? This required thirty-two distinct multiplications, and to be run up into trillions, yet he did it in three minutes. These examples will suffice to show his wonderful power. He is very uncouth in appearance, and has no faith in his fellows. He can do anything in mental arithmetic, even in complex fractions."

We should be sorry to cast ridicule upon those advocates of "woman's rights" who restrict their demands within bounds which all the world is disposed to respect. Let women have an equal chance with men in all callings and professions—let inequalities of the law be redressed. But some of the female regenerators of society go to work in a very strange way if they really wish to exalt their sex. A correspondent of an evening contemporary met a missionary of this kind the other night. She had taken possession of his sleeping berth. He remonstrated with her, but she merely replied that she was not afraid to sleep in his room. Of course, she never asked a question about his feelings in the matter. Presently the gentleman thought to give his unwelcome visitor a fright. He began to throw off his clothes. The strong-minded one very naturally despised the artifice. She was "not afraid" of a man, no matter in what guise he presented himself. The owner of the state-room laid himself down to sleep; the lovely woman did the same, having first "made herself ready." We confess this is a truly alarming narrative. Woman is asserting her rights at a rate which promises to make some of us extremely uncomfortable. Where is it all to stop? The invader of the sleeping car, we are told, "bears a name which is perpetually appearing in the papers." She only carries her precepts into practice, poor thing. But really it is getting to be a very serious business for the inferior creature called Man.

Dunedin Advertisements

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

T. A. JONES. (late of the Golden Age Hotel, Stafford-street, Dunedin), begs to inform his Country Friends, as well as in Dunedin, that he has purchased the interest of Mr J. McCubbin in the

OTAGO HOTEL,

RATTRAY-STREET, DUNEDIN,
and by his long experience in the trade, hopes
still to merit a share of their patronage.

A Cold Luncheon, consisting of ham, beef,
pork pies, salad, &c., between the hours of 12
and 2 o'clock; charge, one shilling.

A Night Barman always on the premises.
Gentlemen can rely on being called at any hour.

T. A. JONES.

ALEX. MEE,

(late of Hokitika and Golden Age Hotel,

NOW

YORK HOTEL,

GEORGE-STREET, DUNEDIN,

(late Millar & Hall's).

A. MEE, having purchased the above hotel,
begs to inform Miners and the Public generally
that the business will be carried on as formerly,
and that he will do all in his power to ensure
the comfort of visitors. His long experience in
hotelkeeping is a sufficient guarantee that every-
thing will be kept first-class. Old visitors to
the hotel will receive his best attention. Wines
and Spirits of the best brands. Good Stabling
on the premises.

[ESTABLISHED 1858.]

A. BEAVER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Princes-street,

(Nearly opposite the Bank of Otago), Dunedin,
Begs to intimate to his friends and the public
generally, that he has always on hand a good
and varied stock of Goods; and is in constant
receipt, by every mail, from his home agents, of
selections from the best makers, which he can
confidently recommend, the principal features of
which are—

Watches and Chains not to be surpassed.

Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, Rings, Lockets,
Pins, &c. &c.English, French, and American Clocks; Field
Glasses, and Nautical Instruments.Special orders from home executed at a small
advance.A. B. wishes also to mention that REPAIRS in
all the different branches are executed carefully
and with despatch.

Jewellery manufactured to any design.

[ESTABLISHED 1856.]

JOHN HISLOP,
(late Arthur Beverley),
PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN,
Opposite Bank of Otago.

J. H. begs to acquaint his friends and the
public generally that he is in constant receipt of
— by every mail—NEW GOODS, purchased
from the best makers, of which a list is enum-
erated below:—

WATCHES—Gold and silver, ladies' and gents',
open-faced and hunting, keyless, and
every other description.CHAINS—Ladies' and gents' Colonial and Eng-
lish gold Albert and guard chains.BROOCHES AND EARRINGS, extensive choice, set
with diamonds and every other kind of
precious stones.

BRACELETS AND NECKLACES—Large assortment.

RINGS AND PINS, various designs; also, studs,
sleeve-links, and solitaires, and gold
and silver pencil-cases.SILVER Goods—Tea and coffee services, knives,
forks, spoons, salvers, inkstands, card-
cases, children's mugs; knife, fork, and
spoon in sets; a selection of prize cups,
salt-cellars, and brooches.PLATED Goods—Tea and coffee services, sugar-
basins, cruetts, liqueur-frames, cake-
baskets, egg-stands, salt-cellars, and
every description of electro-plated goods.BAROMETERS—Ship and hall, aneroid, mercurial,
and metallic; also, a large assortment
of thermometers.

TELESCOPES—Opera, marine, and field glasses.

CLOCKS—A large assortment of English, French,
and American clocks, suitable for draw-
ing-rooms, dining-rooms, halls, or kit-
chen.GREENSTONE—A large assortment of greenstone,
mounted, in brooches, earrings, studs,
lockets, pins, &c.

J. H. has the honour to inform the inhabitants
of the Province that the Manufacturer of his
London-made Watches took a First Prize at the
International Exhibition, 1862 (London).

All sorts of Colonial Jewellery made to order.

Chronometers, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Verge,
and every description of Watches carefully
repaired.

Ship Chronometers rated by transit observation.

Dunedin Advertisements.

SKIRVING & SCHOLEFIELD,
(Successors to Alex. Fraser).

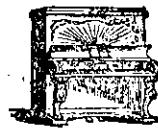
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Agents and Accountants,

No. 1 CHAMBERS,

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Agents for the Cromwell Argus.

Loans negotiated. Insurances effected. Coun-
try commissions receive prompt attention.

LONDON PIANOFORTE & MUSIC
SALOON.

FOR SALE OR HIRE:

Pianofortes by Collard and Collard
Pianofortes by Broadwood
Pianofortes by Kirkman
Pianofortes by Ralph Allison
Pianofortes by J. and J. Hopkinson.

Mechanism of every description connected
with Pianofortes and Harmoniums made and
repaired.—All the new and standard Music.

CHARLES BEGG,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER,
Princes-street north, Dunedin.

HAY BROTHERS,

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,

PRINCES-STREET,

DUNEDIN,

Between Messrs Paterson & McLeod's and the
Criterion Hotel).

As our Stock is extremely well assort-
ed

in every department,

We have great pleasure in inviting the Inhab-
itants of the Province to inspect it,

And we feel assured that all those who will be
kind enough to favour us with a visit,

Will be forced to acknowledge that for Quality,

Style, and Cheapness,

It will (to say the least of it) compare favourably
with any other in New Zealand.

Our great

Motto in

conducting

our business

is to give such

VALUE to our

Customers as to

induce them to

come back again,

thus making their

interest and ours

IDENTICAL

Our past success

is the best proof

that this lending

principle has been

fully appreciated by

the inhabitants of the

Province of Otago.

Please Note the Address:

HAY BROTHERS,

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,

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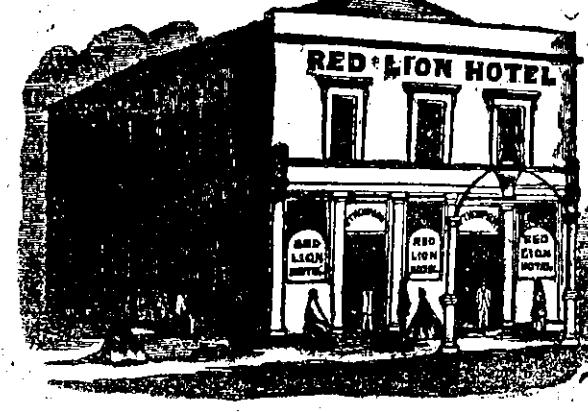
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